

The Enterprise.

VOL. 6.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1900.

NO. 6.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
5:56 A. M. Daily.	
7:17 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
8:12 A. M. Daily.	
9:24 P. M. Daily.	
10:57 P. M. Daily except Sunday.	
12:03 P. M. Sundays only.	
SOUTH.	
7:33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
8:09 A. M. Sundays only.	
11:13 A. M. Daily.	
4:06 P. M. Daily except Sunday.	
7:03 P. M. Daily.	
12:10 A. M. Sundays Only.	

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

Change of Time Which Went Into Effect February 5th, 1900.

Cars leave Holy Cross.	6:49, 7:13, 7:37, 8:01, 8:16 A. M.
and every 15 minutes thereafter until 11:30 P. M.	3:51 P. M., 4:15, 4:41, 4:57, 5:23, 5:49, 6:15, 6:41, 7:07, 7:33, 7:59, 8:25, 8:51, 9:09, 9:25, 9:49, 10:21, 10:53, 11:25.
All cars run direct through to new Ferry Depot.	
First car leaves Station 8:52 A. M., and every 15 minutes thereafter until 6:10 P. M.	
Time cards can be obtained by applying to conductors or office at 30th St.	

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:30 to 9:30 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
From the North.	7:45	4:15
" South.	11:30	7:00

MAIL CLOSURES.

	A. M.	P. M.
North.	8:50	12:30
South.	7:00	

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck.	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. P. Chamberlain.	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Granger.	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock.	Redwood City
ASSASSOR	
G. D. Hayward.	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER	
M. H. Thompson.	Redwood City
SENIOR	
J. H. Mansfield.	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker.	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton.	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe.	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert.	Redwood City

To Restore Galveston Harbor.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The two days' conference of leading representatives of the State for the purpose of devising means for the restoration of Galveston deep water port and further protection of the harbor opened here. Resolutions will be adopted calling for national and state aid. Committees will be chosen to present a memorial to Congress and the Texas Legislature.

End of the Dewey Arch Plan.

New York.—By a vote of 10 to 3 the executive committee of the citizens' committee for perpetuating the naval, or Dewey arch, as it was originally called, decided to disband and to return to the subscribers the money collected for the project. The abandonment of the plan is due to lack of interest displayed by the public.

Queensland Crop Prospect.

Brisbane, Queensland.—The wheat crop of the Darling Downs district is expected to beat all records. In some instances it will yield fifty-two bushels to the acre.

Fall Care of Pullets.

Taking one year with another, half of my hens lay through the winter. As a general thing part of my pullets learn to go into the houses themselves; the others I let stay until snow flies or until the weather gets so cold that by putting them in the houses a few nights they know enough to get in afterward for their own comfort. They will generally do so after a few cold storms.

Some of the old hens do not get through with their moult until the middle of November. It does not pay to keep those unless wanted badly for breeding purposes. Pullets hatched in March and April will start in laying from the first of October until Thanksgiving under good conditions. To make good winter layers chicks want to be forced from the start on nitrogenous foods; scraps, wheat and ground feeds made into a mash. This will not apply to all breeds but taking a mixed flock it will apply pretty well. —Cor. Rural New Yorker.

TELEGRAPHIC RESUME

Things That Have Happened All Over the Country

MENTIONED IN THESE PARAGRAPHS.

Selections That Will Greatly Interest Our Readers Both Old and Young.

Cleveland, O.—Miss Alta Rockefeller, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, has cabled her mother from Vienna that her marriage to Parmelee Prentiss, a Chicago lawyer, has been postponed indefinitely.

Berne.—The award of the Swiss Government in the Franco-Brazilian boundary dispute gives Brazil 147,000 square miles of the contested territory. France gets about 3000 square miles north of the Tumuc Humac range.

Austin, Tex.—Texas vote for Presidential Electors was: Bryan 267,423; McKinley, 121,173; Donnelly 21,160, scattering 62,000. Bryan's plurality is 160,257. The vote was 110,000 short of that of four years ago.

Washington.—The population of Wisconsin, as announced recently, is 2,069,042, as against 1,686,880 in 1890; an increase of 382,142, or 22.6 per cent. The population of Indian Territory is 391,960, as against 190,182 in 1890; an increase of 211,778, or 117.5 per cent.

New York.—A cable to the World from Paris says: Ex-Captain Dreyfus arrived in Paris three days ago and will remain here all winter. This is his first visit of any length since he left the capital for Devil's island. On the streets nobody seems to recognize him.

New York.—It is announced that the Missouri Pacific Railway has issued \$2,983,560 additional capital stock to purchase the Kansas City-Northwestern road, control of which has been owned for some years by friendly interests. The total outstanding stock of the Missouri Pacific is now \$50,432,150.

Berlin.—The forthcoming retirement of Dr. von Siemens from the directorship of the Deutsche Bank is announced, due, it is said, to the "pressure of political duties." This is generally interpreted to mean that he will succeed Dr. von Miquel as Prussian Minister of Finance.

New York.—A cable to the World from Paris says: The annual report of the International Sleeping Car Company, which monopolizes business in Europe, confesses a clear loss of \$1,000,000 on its Exposition enterprises, mainly hotels, restaurants and special trains. In consequence many big hosteleries patronized by Englishmen and Americans will probably change hands.

Silver City, N. M.—A band of over 200 Indians who have been slaughtering game and starting fires on the Gila forest reserve have been returned to the reservation in Arizona by twenty mounted police from Fort Defiance. The Indians returned without trouble. The band consisted of Navajos and Apaches and the settlers were greatly alarmed, fearing depredations. The action was taken at the instance of the authorities at Washington.

Washington.—President McKinley has issued an executive order directing the United States Civil Service Commission to render such assistance as may be practicable to the civil service board created by the Philippine Commission to establish and maintain "an honest and efficient civil service" in the Philippines. The Commission is instructed to conduct civil service examinations there on the request of the board under regulations hereafter to be agreed upon by the two bodies.

ZOLA'S NOVEL, "WORK."

He Draws a Picture of the Industrial Future.

New York.—A World's Paris cable says: Zola was interviewed about his new novel, entitled "Work," the serial publication of which will begin soon. Zola said: "Work" is the second volume in the series I call the "four modern novels." "Fecondity," which I published last year, was the first. In "Fecondity" I laid the basis of the modern family; in "Work" I show the city of the near future. It is a vivid picture of the colossal leavening of the influence of the laborer's dawning consciousness of their rights.

I continue showing the reorganization of labor under lines somewhat similar to Bellamy's "Looking Backward," and the book ends in a visit to a collectivist society, which is being elaborated by the new conditions. These show all men equal and all races common in happiness and in intelligent creative labor."

Seeking Investment in Russia. St. Petersburg.—Baku is crowded with agents of Russian and foreign capitalists and syndicates, who are seeking out lands under conditions more favorable to the small capitalists than formerly.

It is reported that Moscow refineries have sold large orders for sugars intended for Japan at prices under the Austrian and German bidders.

SHAN-SI MASSACRE STORIES.

Trencherous Governor of the Province Stabbed Many to Death.

Berlin.—A special form China to the Volks Zeitung reports a fearful mission slaughter in the province of Shan-si. The first victims, the dispatch says, were a Catholic Bishop and his coadjutors and four European priests, Franciscans, Italians and French. The Governor invited them to his house, pretending to give them better protection, but when they arrived their hands were tied. Then the Governor himself poisoned them all.

Next the Governor went to the Bishop's residence with a number of soldiers and seized six Marseilles sisters. He promised them money and distinguished husbands if they would renounce Christianity, which offer they unanimously rejected. Thereupon the Governor poisoned them and also a number of Chinese priests, thirty Chinese sisters and 200 orphans from 3 to 16 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Atwater and their two little children, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Price and their son, all of the American Board; Mr. and Mrs. Lagren of the Swedish Mission and Miss Eldred, an English woman, were butchered.

The story of these murders directly implicated Yu Heien, the Governor of Shan-si. As announced in a Peking dispatch the other day, members of Li Hung Chang's staff say the Chinese Emperor will probably send Yu Heien a silk cord, which is an intimation that he must hang himself.

A number of reports have been published of the June massacres in Shan-si, some of the details being too horrible for publication. Men, women and children were butchered. Fifteen missionaries, who had hidden themselves in a cistern, were, the dispatch says, tied to stakes and forced to drink the blood of the first victims. They were then killed. A Chinese priest and two Christians who attempted to escape were caught and put in a small hut, where they were burned.

OSCAR WILDE DIES IN POVERTY.

Dismal End of the Man Who Wrote Some Brilliant Plays.

New York.—The Herald's London cable says: Oscar Wilde died at a small hotel in the Latin quarter of Paris. For three days he had lain unconscious, or in a delirium, from the effects of an abscess in his ear, which the doctors could not locate exactly. The inflammation from this gradually mounted to his brain. He died attended by a few faithful friends, who declined to accept the general verdict of the world against him. His end may be compared to that of Verlaine. It is interesting to note that "Mr. and Mrs. Davenport," the play with the authorship of which Wilde is credited, is now the rage. The majority consider it very shocking, and every one rushes to see whether it is as bad as reported. Wilde, it is declared, was receiving one fourth of the profits of the piece, in which Mrs. Patrick Campbell appears.

Dublin.—A dispatch to the Evening Mail from Paris says Oscar Wilde died in an obscure house in the Latin quarter from meningitis and was received into the Catholic church on his deathbed. He had been living in a hotel on the Rue des Beaux Arts, where he had been known for several months under the name of Mammoth. For some time he had been indisposed. In October he was obliged to submit to a serious operation, from the effects of which he never recovered. He died at the Maison du Pierrier, an obscure hotel, in the presence of Lord Alfred Douglas. Paris.—The Journal says it is rumored that Wilde committed suicide. He leaves two children.

THE NEW CUP DEFENDER.

The Boat Will Probably Be Named America.

New York.—The public's wish may be followed by the New York Yacht Club members' syndicate having in charge the defense of the America's cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger in the naming of the prospective defender is considered. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., who is to manage the new yacht, says that there has been as yet no discussion by the syndicate regarding the boat's name, and that the matter will probably not be taken up for several weeks. He intimates, however, that the plan followed in the naming of the Columbia—namely, that of having suggestions from the public—will be imitated by the owners of the new boat.

In the gossip of local yachtsmen the name America is the favorite. It is considered particularly appropriate from the fact that the international races next year will celebrate the semi-centennial of the winning of the famous cup by the schooner America. If the races are held during the third week of August, as suggested in Sir Thomas' challenge, one of the races will be sailed on August 22d, just fifty years to the day from the old America's victory. Those who deery the suggestion of the name "America" object on general grounds to the repetition of names as destroying the individuality of a yacht.

Prussia's Promotion of Art.

Berlin.—The Prussian Government is erecting buildings in Berlin for music and art schools and art museums, which will cost in the aggregate 16,000,000 marks.

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

Officer Makes Some Suggestions to Long.

REPORT OF YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

The Present Force in the Score of State Organizations is a Little More Than Five Thousand Men.

Washington.—Lieutenant-Commander L. H. H. Southerland, the officer in charge of the naval militia, has made a special report to the Navy Department upon the operations of that organization during the past year.

Twenty states are shown to have an organized naval militia, comprising in all 567 officers and 5309 petty officers and enlisted men. The naval appropriation act allotted the sum of \$60,000 for the militia, of which \$57,000 has been distributed among the twenty state organizations on January 1st last. The Navy Department assigned two vessels for the practice cruises of the militia, the Prairie on the Atlantic and the Michigan on the Great Lakes. Through lack of facilities a vessel for the Pacific seaboard was not assigned.

Lieutenant-Commander Southerland sets forth an array of facts to make obvious the absolute necessity of a national naval reserve, in addition to the present militia organizations, calling particular attention to the fact that this proposed innovation is not suggested with any view whatever of displacing the present naval militia.

The General Government of the United States, says Commander Southerland, has no direct control whatever over these naval militia bodies. They are state organizations pure and simple, organized under state laws, and thus it is that in the event of war no member is under any obligation to answer a call of the President for any naval service. Then, too, it is pointed out that our opponent in a possible war of the future may be a thoroughly equipped, first-rate naval power, in striking contrast to our adversary of 1898, and that, therefore, it behooves the Navy Department to create some sort of reserve force, organized under the provisions of Federal law and operating under the direct control of the Navy Department, ready at a moment's notice to reinforce the regular fighting strength of the Navy.

The status of the naval reserve officer should be well defined. He would hold a commission in the Navy, signed by the President, and his name would be borne on the naval register. The primary—in fact, the sole object—of the first naval reserve, the report says, would be the manning of the fleet. The overflow which would form the second reserve, could be utilized by the Navy Department on many kinds of special duty.

COPPER SHIPMENTS.

Ore in the White Horse Mines Said to Be Very Valuable.

Tacoma, Wash.—The first shipment of ore from the White Horse copper mines is now en route to a Tacoma smelter. It comes from the Copper King mine, and will be followed by regular shipments. O. Dickson, who has just returned from White Horse, says that profitable ledges are being worked throughout the White Horse copper belt, which, as far as now known, is about twenty-five miles in length by four miles wide. The biggest concern engaged in developing the copper properties there is the British-American Corporation, which owns claims aggregating 3000 acres. Ore from nearly all of the mines carries \$6 to \$10 in gold and runs from 25 to 73 per cent in copper.

Further particulars of the gold strike on Yellow and Thompson creeks, headwater tributaries of the Kuskokwim river, tend to strengthen the belief of those in camp that the diggings are of remarkable richness. Thomas C. Penny, writing to his former partner, William Harper, a Nome miner, says: "This country is the best on earth. There is no place I have ever been in that equals it. It is far richer than El Dorado." Penny further states that with a rocker made from an old cracker box and a flannel shirt he had cleaned up \$4000 worth of coarse gold. As he left Nome in July he could scarcely have been longer than two or three weeks in washing out this gold.

Famous Bandmaster Dead.

Boston.—J. Thomas Baldwin, the famous bandmaster, died from blood poisoning, the result of a simple injury. He was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1832, and at the age of 15 took up the violin and the cornet. For twelve years he was the business manager for Gilmore. He led the big orchestra of the World's Peace Jubilee in Boston in 1872.

To Be Beheaded in Public.

Tien-Tsin.—Tung Wen Huan, a provincial treasurer of Chi Li, who was sentenced to death by the international military tribunal at Pao Ting-Fu, is being brought here to be publicly beheaded by the city government executioner. This is at the request of the Pao Ting-Fu military authorities.

REICHSTAG DISCUSSES LOAN.

The Government Criticized, But Its Action Was Necessary.

Berlin.—In the Reichstag during the debate on the loan bills Dr. von Thielmann, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, was asked why the loan for 80,000,000 marks was placed in America. He replied that the German money market in September was in an unfavorable condition and the Government had been urged to avoid doing anything to raise the rate. Therefore, it was considered desirable to draw money from America and Great Britain, as they both had a great abundance of cash, especially the United States, and the Government had to be careful not to deplete the German money market toward the end of the year. Count von Kanitz, the Agrarian leader, said he regretted the loan was not placed in Germany. America, he added, might easily become the banker of Europe.

Herr Busing, National Liberal, observed that patriotic heartburnings were unnecessary. Great Britain had also placed a loan in America. But, in his opinion, a clause should have been inserted prohibiting America from placing a loan in Germany.

Dr. von Thielmann, replying to his criticism, declared the apprehensions of Herr Busing were groundless. Should a scarcity of money occur in America (a contingency which, after the re-election of President McKinley, he did not fear), Americans would only be able to return the loan to Germany at a loss. "I can assure Count Kanitz," concluded Dr. Thielmann, "that we did not run after the Americans. They came to us."

NOW SINGS IN SALOONS.

Billy Emerson, the Once Popular Minstrel, an Object of Charity.

New York.—A special to the World from Cincinnati says: Billy Emerson, once the most famous of minstrels, is a physical wreck. He earns barely enough to keep body and soul together by singing in a cracked voice for the edification of the habitués of the back rooms of saloons in Cincinnati. The deterioration of Emerson dates from 1895, when he played a brief engagement at Union-Square Theatre.

He sang at that time his famous songs, "I Am as Happy as a Big Sunflower" and "Could I Only Pick the Winner How Happy I Would Be," but it was seen then that he was not the artist that he had been five years before, when he was with Haverly's Minstrels. His engagement at the Union Square was brief. From that time down to the present little has been heard of Billy Emerson. For some time he was seen daily and nightly at a resort on West Twenty-ninth street, but about three years ago he disappeared, and New York heard nothing of him until the news came from Cincinnati.

In his day Emerson was easily the most popular minstrel man in the United States. His popularity was equally great in Australia, where he made a fortune. Returning from Europe in the early eighties, he leased the Standard Theatre in San Francisco, where for three years he did the largest business ever known in the history of minstrelsy. His profits were said to have been enormous. He again went to Australia, where he made an immense sum.

Western Pensions.

Washington.—Pensions have been issued to residents of Western states as follows:

California: Original—Wesley Snyder, Lumpkin, \$8; Thomas P. Kennedy, Knob, \$6; Charles Marcus, Ferndale, \$10; Abraham McMahon, San Jose, \$12. Restoration and reissue—George Marshall, dead, Mendocino, \$12. Original widows, etc.—Minor of William H. Lamme, San Francisco, \$8. Mexican War survivors, increase—George Moore, Placerville, \$12. Arizona—Restoration and reissue, Lorenzo Sanchez, dead, Solomonville, \$10.

Oregon—Increase, Joseph Wolford, Portland, \$12.

Washington—Original, Francis M. Reynolds, Milan, \$6.

Crocker Must Pay British Tax.

New York.—A dispatch to the World from London says: Richard Crocker has been assessed for an income tax at \$100,000 income. This is the high rate levied in England on account of temporary residents as well as citizens. Crocker consulted some local people as to what he should do. He was advised to appeal against the assessment, for at the present rate it meant the payment of \$5000. Accordingly Crocker went to Wantage to appeal personally before the local committee. The proceedings were private.

Americans to Hide in Austria.

New York.—Fred Taral and Sam Doggett, the jockeys, have signed contracts to ride in Austria next season. Taral will ride for Andor de Pechy and Baron Sigmund de Euehrtritz, while Doggett's new employer is Nicholas de Szemere. It is said that Taral's contract calls for \$6000 and Doggett's for \$8000. Both will have the privilege of betting if they desire, not through commissioner, but through their employers.

Treatment of Horses.

I wonder how many farmers can conscientiously say "not guilty" when they read this article? I am afraid more than a few indulge in what seems indispensable in driving horses. A few days ago while going through the country I was surprised to see so many farmers possessing this harmful habit. A child that is continually scolded becomes indifferent and does not work with the willing spirit it would otherwise. I have noticed that more work is done by our team with a gentle, kind man than by the harsh and hasty driver. Persuasion will do more in a case of balking than cuss words and whip lashes. This summer we had a young man working for us whose quiet and gentle demeanor deserves special mention. He worked the team all day and the only words we heard spoken were "Tom, Fanny," and occasionally "back." When he went to catch them he had only to call and they readily responded by coming briskly and fearlessly to him, knowing that kindness, instead of abuse, awaited them. Our neighbor boys break their colts to harness without experiencing any danger or trouble, by having them wear such as soon as they are old enough to be led by halter or bridle, and have docile horses fit for any work. Their belief centers on the old saying, "the horse is what we make it," and if this does not correspond with the reader's who may be unfortunate and own a bad horse, look to its care and treatment, for either the former or present owner has had some part in forming its disposition.—Will Lee, in Stockman and Farmer.

Coinage of the Mint.

Philadelphia.—The United States Mint executed during November 12, 355,000 coins valued at \$2,254,458.14. Of this \$116,338.14 was of gold and was for the Government of Costa Rica. The rest was in American silver, nickel and copper. The value of silver coins was \$1,908,000, and of base metal \$230,120.

Cyrus Noble

The World famous American whiskey.

A perfect distillation of the best grain.

Aged in wood.

Of a soft mellow flavor.

Absolutely pure.

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice.

South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that

SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods; Boots and Shoes; Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods; Crockery and Agate Ware; Hats and Caps.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hay, Grain and Feed. || || Wood and Coal. || ||

Lumber Yard

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Grand and San Bruno Aves., South San Francisco, Cal.

B. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

Does it soothe your agony at all to know that coal costs \$14 a ton in France?

Two street cars collided and Kazmierz Jasynski and Maryanna Iwaszkiewicz were married in Chicago—all in the same day.

The New York Journal uses the word censusitis to describe the disorder of those cities dissatisfied with the official count of their population.

The latest Armenian atrocity reported is the vandalism of the lecturer from Armenia who has been caught in the act of tearing valuable engravings from books in the New York libraries.

Twin sisters married twin brothers in West Virginia with triplets as results in both families. This, says the Kansas City Times, is the first recorded instance where the double rule of three was brought into requisition in accumulating population.

A novel advertisement for American manufacturers is given in the statement that the Witwatersrand mines have, through motives of patriotism, placed a large order for coal cars in England, though American firms offered to supply the cars for less money and in a shorter time.

About half of all the cotton goods we sell abroad goes to China, which purchased last year over \$10,000,000 worth of our sheetings, drills, jeans and other grades. They are landed in Shanghai, and 90 per cent of the goods is forwarded at once to Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang for the North China markets. A little over 6 per cent is sold in cities up the Yangtze River and the remainder is consumed in Shanghai and its neighborhood.

This is an age of freedom in dress and appearance. The story books of our grandparents spoke of the eccentricity of a man who allowed a beard to grow on his face. Of twenty-two contributors to a new encyclopedia, whose portraits have been recently published, all but five are strangers to the razor. The familiar group of portraits of our Presidents shows no well-bearded man until Abraham Lincoln's time. The three military Presidents, Grant, Hayes and Garfield, each wore a full beard. Both of the leading presidential candidates to-day are closely shaven. Although the present fashion chiefly of young men is that of a smooth face, the fashion is not imperative. Every man may follow it or defy it without being queer.

A capacity for taking pains in business plans and products is more and more a condition of success. Australian butter-packing may serve as an example. Shipments are secured against deterioration by placing the butter in boxes made of plates of window glass, the edges being closed by applying gummed paper. The boxes are covered with layers of plaster of paris, and then wrapped in specially prepared waterproof packing paper. Such methods help to raise the average of attention to details. The reluctance of human beings to eat unappetizing things increases. It pays to make food offered for sale attractive in form as well as substance. The high standard is money in the pocket of the dealer and health for the consumer. The converse is true. This county has lost a once-promising trade in exporting cheese. Those who ruined the trade know how they did it, but they should be too much ashamed of themselves to tell the world how it was done.

A St. Louis man, who was young, had work and a future that might have been successful, bought a bunch of roses, arranged them on his breast and drank a fatal dose of morphine. He had repeatedly told his friends that life was not worth living. This is but one case showing the prevalence of the pessimistic spirit. Every day or so the newspapers record the deaths of persons, frequently young girls and even children, who had become imbued with that disgust of life which destroys hope and faith and courage. Roughly speaking, the world is divided between the pessimists and the optimists. And the strange fact is that many persons who are healthy and in comfortable circumstances are among the pessimists. This being so, it becomes the duty of all men and women of faith to do what they can to discourage the spread of despair by inculcating the gospel of good cheer. It is a matter of health and philosophy—of attitude towards life. The worth of life depends upon both the liver and the living. Life is always worth living to men who live right and see that the joy of life depends upon the man himself and not upon his outward circumstances.

In an address on "Right Living" before the Chicago Ethical Society, William M. Salter said: "To simply eat and sleep, that is not life. To be the slave of work—of work that takes the joy and serenity out of life—that is not truly to live. To have no time to think, to have no days to ourselves, to never let our minds expand under the influence of great thoughts, that is not to live. Nor is it living never to enter the atmosphere of principles and feel their compelling and transfiguring power." There is a cant of commerce as there is a cant of religion. The man who works day and night, denies himself all the joys of life getting and keeping money, who builds up a great fortune

and whose soul contracts as his wealth expands—that man does not know how to live, and when he preaches the gospel of what he calls work he is guilty of cant. Agassiz once remarked that he hadn't time to make money. He was too busy working. Money getting is only one kind of work. The work of life is serving one another. When the statesman, merchant, lawyer, shopkeeper and menial realize that truth we shall have right living. No work that is vital and really worth doing is for self alone.

The census office at Washington has announced the total population of the United States to be 76,295,220, a gain of 13,225,464 over the 63,069,756 enumerated in 1890. The number is greater than the conservative estimates calculated on a study of the rate of growth, although far short of some exuberant predictions wholly based on a patriotic desire to astonish the world. The increase is approximately 21 per cent in the ten years. Out of this total population, residents to the number of 74,627,907 are found in the forty-five States, the remainder being credited to the territories and including citizens in national service abroad. The returns seem to be complete except from Alaska and from some of the foreign military stations, these being estimated from the best data obtainable. Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota are the only States touching the great lakes which show a percentage of gain greater than 21 per cent, the national ratio, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania falling below that rate of increase. Of the Southern States Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas rise to or above that ratio, Florida with 35 and Texas with 37 per cent, while Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee fall behind it. The New England States are not all slow of increase, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island being above normal, Massachusetts with 27 per cent gain, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, however, show but 5, 9 and 3 per cent advance, respectively. Of the Atlantic coast Middle States Delaware, Virginia and Maryland fall far below the average rate, New Jersey and West Virginia rise over the datum line, while New York barely shows 21 per cent gain over 1890. Idaho with 90 per cent, Montana with 84, North Dakota with 76, Washington with 48 and Wyoming with 53 maintain the Western reputation for rapid growth, California, Colorado, Oregon and Utah passing well above the 21 per cent line, but less sensationally. Iowa, South Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska are the middle States showing slow growth, with a gain of 18, 11, 3 and 1 per cent respectively. Nevada is the only State showing a loss. The Territories, of course, outstrip all competitors, Oklahoma particularly, with a gain of nearly 550 per cent in the ten years. One of the results of the census undoubtedly will be a new Congressional apportionment. Upon the present basis of representation the national House of Representatives would be increased so as to be unwieldy. Probably a new basis of representation will be decided on.

The Hurry-Scurry Race.

In the vicinity of Montreal no regatta program is complete without a hurry-scurry race. Of course, writes a contributor to Association Men, such races are not omitted from our Y. M. C. A. camp sports.

Each canoe is anchored from twenty-five to fifty feet away from the starting place. At the crack of the pistol the contestants dive into the water and swim to their canoes, get in, cast loose, and paddle for dear life for the turning buoy, one hundred yards away.

In the midst of their struggle the pistol barks. Every man throws his paddle overboard and follows suit himself, then returns to his canoe and continues paddling until the next shot, when the same performance is repeated. The first man home is the winner.

The novice swamps his craft on the first attempt, but the expert will often finish the race with but two or three gallons of water in his canoe.

The event is made much more difficult by compelling the men at the second shot to upset their canoes and right them again. A Montrealer has succeeded in doing this in three and three-fourth seconds, turning his canoe completely over and shipping only a few quarts of water in doing it.

Another feature is to swamp the canoe, filling it to the gunwale and then emptying it. This has been done in less than one minute. These latter tricks, however, are not often tried in this race, as they make it too difficult.

Original Greening Apple Tree.

The American Cultivator says that the original Greening apple tree is still standing on the farm of Solomon Drowne at Mount Hygeia, in North Foster, R. I. The tree was a very old one when the farm was sold in 1801. The seller informed the purchaser that it was a pity the old tree was going into decay as it produced the best fruit of any tree in the orchard. The purchaser determined to see how long he could keep it alive, and it still survives after almost another century has been added to its venerable years. But it shows signs of final decay, and the parent of all the famous Rhode Island greenings, which has set its grafts on the orchards of almost all the world, will be but a neighborhood memory.

The Closet's Secret.

Mrs. Du Byous—I just know that there is a skeleton in the closet of the Cooleys.

Mr. Du Byous—No, there isn't, but Cooley keeps in there a demijohn with the most ghostly case of coffin nails that I ever tasted.—Denver News.

Most of life's shadows result from standing in our own light.

Georgie's Gab.

As to Real Greatness.

"Paw, do you believe that," maw sed, "about a man who can make lots of munny being as Grate as Shalkspeer? You no they are a Collidge professor says so."

"Of corse," paw told her. "I'm saprised nobuddy thot about it Before. It's as plain as the hare on a Dawg. What's the sine of Grateness enny way?" paw says. "How can you tel whether a purson is Grate or not?"

"By the things he does," maw told Him.

"Every little while you say sumthing that Nearly parulizes me, maw," paw anserd, "becoz they are gleams of reason in it as write as a Sunbeam shining thru a not Hole. But that ain't all they are to it. Everybuddy can do Sumthing. So you haft to find out if abuddy is Grate or not by Seeling if he can do sumthing other people Can't do. Everybuddy can get down on their nees and pray and be good if they want to, so they are nothing great about that. If only one person Could do it he would be the gratest man on Erth, bar none."

"Corbutt was a grate man when he was the only one that Could lick John L., but after while it got so neerly ennybuddy could come along and Do it, so Corbutt wasn't grate enny more. That's the Way it is all thru Life. Shalkspeer rote poetry, and if nobuddy else could do that I mite think he was a pritty Good little man yet; but there's where the point Comes in. You can hire people to rite Poetry for twenty Cents a nout, but when it Comes to making millions it's different."

"Do you s'pose Shalkspeer could go Down to the Stock yards tomorrow morning and start up a packing plant and Run it so they wouldn't be ennything go to Waste from the steer's Eye brows to the End of the longest Hare in his tall and make \$14 a minute at it? I gess not! But if a grate Packer wanted to rite poetry all He would haft to do would be to turn around to His stenographer and say:

"Here, take this down."

"Or if he hadn't time he could get one of the Bookkeepers to Do it for him."

"And look at Browning. They ust to think he was a Grate man, too, becuz they Had clubs in Boston that couldn't find out what his poetry meant, but since they are poets in neerly every town From Canal Dover, Ohio, to the Sand Which Islands that can rite poems without enny sents to them Browning don't cut enny more Figure than a pupp in a Fly wheel."

"So that's why I say the professor is Rite. The gratest man in the world is the one that Can do Sumthing other people can't do, and Shalkspeer never made a million Dollars a year in his life."

"Well," maw ast, "who is the gratest man in the world, enny way?"

"It ain't a man," paw told her. "It's the old Empress Dowager. She's the only person I no of That can hold an Emperor's head under the spout with one Hand and pump with the Other."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Care of Plants.

The health of plants, like that of children, depends largely upon the attention they get, especially during the winter season.

Delicate plants should be housed before frosts become severe, and it is September generally that they are removed to the greenhouses or conservatories. It is a good rule, after they have been removed to their winter quarters, to see that one plant does not touch another, because not only do blights pass from one leaf to another, but coming in constant contact the leaves become shriveled and sometimes withered.

Once a week there should be a "house-cleaning" in the nursery, when the stands should be dusted and the leaves washed or attended.

Plenty of fresh air is as necessary to a plant's health as to a child's, and it is a great mistake to keep the conservatory constantly closed during the winter. Fresh air should now and then be allowed to sweep through the room.

With regard to temperature, an even warmth of from 60 to 70 degrees, with sunshine in the daytime, going down to 45 degrees (but not lower) on cold nights, will carry most plants safely through the winter, and it is not desirable to keep up great heat in the conservatory at any time; for plants, when in flower, last longer in a moderate warmth, and are less likely to feel the severe cold which sometimes sets in than when unduly coddled.

Every faded flower and yellow leaf should be removed at once from the plants, keeping everything fresh and clean; not only do the plants look better for this little attention, but they will bloom longer and become less exhausted in doing so than when they are allowed to seed.—Philadelphia North American.

Monograms in Leather Purses

In place of the brass or silver monograms for the finger purses that are used so generally by women the letters now are carved in the leather. This is done only in the high-grade purses made of the best pig or calf skin, and is by no means inexpensive, costing from 75 cents to \$3, according to the intricacy of the lettering. The metal letters became too common to be satisfactory to the fastidious, especially as it was rather a conspicuous form of publishing one's identity.—New York Press.

The man is a fool who imagines he can turn the current of a woman's will by force.

Poverty humbles pride. It's impossible for a short man to carry his head high.

ONE WONDER OF THE WORLD.

Strange Phenomenon of Small Isle in the Gulf of Mexico.

"A day's sail from New Orleans lies Snail Isle, a strange and lonely island with a broad, low, sandy beach that changes color with every flow of the tide," says Y. Burne Zelleks of the Crescent City, who was at the Oxford Hotel recently.

Mr. Zelleks is a man of wealth and leisure, whose chief delight is yachting, and the outlines of his stanch and handsome yacht, the Sea Gull, are familiar to the seafaring men in southern waters. He is fond of the Gulf of Mexico and spends his winters cruising along its shores.

"Snail Isle, as the sailors call it," said Mr. Zelleks, "is scarcely more than two miles long. Half covered by the warm waters of the gulf at high tide, it seems to bear a charmed existence. Other islands larger and higher than it have been swept away by the heavy storms. Yet the little, low-lying island is as large to-day as it was fifty years ago, the old sailors tell me.

"Its sands are of golden yellow color, and when the rising tide spreads over the wide, shell strewn beach the gilded bits of earth glister in the sunlight. But when the tide ebbs seaward in obedience to that strange power which moves the world a marvelous change takes place.

"The golden sands become purple as if by magic. Men who see it for the first time rub their eyes lest they be dreaming. As the tide recedes the purple deepens, and the once bright glittering beach becomes dark as the royal robes of an empress. Old sailors who have sailed round the world gaze at the beach in bewilderment. They have never seen its like before. It is a sight never to be forgotten; an astounding spectacle which fills the hearts of the timid with a superstitious dread of the unknown. Scientific men are startled at the phenomena and begin to ponder over the cases of chemical changes of which they have heard and seen.

"From the white deck of the Sea Gull I watched the beach change color one winter afternoon. The splendor of the southern sun shone over sea and land. The sands of the isle seemed more truly golden than any I had ever seen before. The tide, which had been at a standstill for a few moments, began to turn back to the ocean. Fascinated by the beauty of the beach with its waving fringe of green leaved palms, I stood by the bowsprit gazing shoreward. Suddenly the color seemed to darken. Astonished, I glanced more keenly at the scene. Over the broad expanse of glimmering sand a purple wave was spreading. 'What can it be?' I wondered. Richer and richer grew the purple hue, and I realized that my eyes were not deceiving. Beside me, smiling with satisfaction at my astonishment, stood our pilot, Bob Allen. In answer to my hasty question he ordered the gig lowered and silently stepped into the boat. I followed and away we were swiftly rowed toward the shore.

As we drew near I beheld upon the beach myriads of little crawling purple objects. Springing ashore as the boat touched sand I picked up one of the tiny spots of color. It was a snail. Wonderfully purple in hue and as large as peanuts, the strange crustaceans had colored the beach. When the tide falls they issue forth from the wet sand in search of food with remarkable rapidity. The old adages about the slowness of snails would not apply to the purple ones on Snail Isle. They have elongated bodies and can crawl almost as rapidly as small crabs. They are delicious tidbits when daintily cooked, and after the suggestion of Capt. Allen we ate many of them. Their shells are singularly beautiful when first secured, but soon fade into a dull gray color. There are many beautiful islands along the gulf coast, but none has for me the attraction of Snail Isle."—Denver Times.

The Sorrows of Miss Corelli.
A story is being told in London of an amusing passage at arms between Miss Marie Corelli and the schoolmistress of a school just across from the house where the authoress had taken up residence. Part of the school exercises consisted in the study of music, and, agreeable though this proved to the school children, it proved particularly disagreeable to Miss Corelli. She therefore sent the following note to the schoolmistress:

"Miss Corelli presents her compliments to Miss — and begs that she will be good enough to arrange so that there may be no singing class between the hours of 10 and 1, these being Miss Corelli's working hours, when distractions are peculiarly distasteful."

The following came in reply:

"Miss — presents her compliments to Miss Corelli and begs to state that if such a course were likely to prevent the writing of such books as 'The Sorrows of Satan' she would rejoice in arranging a singing program for every day from 9 to 2."

Dreary.
In the parais was a venerable old man accosted us.

"What a dreary world this would be," he fervently exclaimed, "if miss did not rhyme with kiss, and kisses with Mrs."

Then he wrung our hand and turned away.

Upon inquiry we learned that the man had been a humorous poet, whom the luxurious living incidental to his calling had driven mad.—Detroit Journal.

Latest Insurance Scheme.
Insurance for bathers is the newest enterprise in the insurance line in England. Penny-in-the-slot machines are to be erected at the popular bathing resorts.

A man should choose a wife as he does a piece of cloth—for qualities that will wear well.

ESKIMOS DYING OUT.

WESTERN ALASKA'S NATIVE POPULATION DECREASING.

Unless Means Are Taken Soon to Prevent It, the Native Race Is Likely to Become Extinct—Science and Impudence the Causes.

Among the great questions that are being studied by scientists, in connection with the far northern district of Alaska, is whether or not the advent of civilization into that section is making inroads on the native races. Strange as it may seem, within the last two years the native population of Alaska has been decreasing, and by those who have made a careful study of the matter it is said that within the last twelve months there has been a decrease of fully 60 per cent in the number of those who in former days were considered among the hardest races and who, in sunshine or frost, were physically strong and knew but very little of fatigue.

As a matter of fact, investigations, it is said, show that the native races of the new realm of gold are fast dying off, and at the same rate of decrease, as in the last two years, it will only be a short time until the Eskimo will be only told of in history or in the fire-side tales of those who have been the pioneers in the land of six months' night.

In the work of research the Alaska Geographical Society has made extensive investigations and the above facts are the result of its labors. In July last Arthur C. Jackson, president of the society, went to Alaska in the interests of the society and during the two months of his stay there he paid much attention to the condition of the natives. Among the sights he witnessed in a number of the small Indian settlements along the western coast of the district and far into the interior were many that were heartrending and told a tale of want and suffering that are surely carrying the native Eskimo to his doom. Mr. Jackson returned to Seattle on the Roanoke and in an interview regarding this subject, given at the Rainier-Grand, he said:

"The condition of the native Eskimos in western Alaska is pitiful to behold. During the past year disease has wrought much havoc among them and unless some measures are taken shortly by the government to better their condition it will only be a short time until that race of people will be numbered with the past. During our travels, for my wife was with me, we saw many touching sights, some of which are never to be forgotten.

"To the advance of civilization is partly due their state, for it cannot be said that the Eskimo has yet adapted himself to the new conditions. While I was at Cape Nome I talked with the census supervisor. He informed me that many of his enumerators who did the work in the Koyukuk district brought in with them stories of an appalling nature. He said that in several of the districts, from reports that he had received, he was convinced that fully 60 per cent of the Indians had died from disease and privation since the enumeration began.

"In several of the sections that we visited we found little Indian huts in which there had been no fire for the entire winter season. Wood was scarce, the head of the family was either dead or ill with some one of the many diseases that have been rampant among the Indians of that section during the last season, and there was no one left to go on a journey for wood. So through the long winter day and night these impoverished people lived in squalid poverty with no fire to keep the body warm or with which to prepare a meal, should the victims be in the house with which to do it.

"But this is but one of the conditions that would make the heart sad. Since the advent of the white men into the district in great numbers and the consequent introduction of firearms in abundance the Indian has found it a comparatively easy matter to get all the guns he wanted. It was not long before he understood that powder and ball was a quicker method of gathering skins to sell to his white brother than the bow and arrow. The result of this knowledge was that, whereas in former times he killed, as a rule, only a sufficient number of fur animals to keep him in meat, with arms in his possession he began to ruthlessly slaughter large numbers of fur-bearing animals, the meat of which he could not use and which he allowed to lie on the ground and rot. He saw the white man do this and gave no thought to the consequences or that he was not in the same position as the foreigner whom he attempted to follow.

"The result of this is that to-day there is a scarcity of the fur-bearing animals in western Alaska. The Indian, before he realized it, was robbed of his meat subsistence, and worse than all, probably, is the fact that in this wanton destruction he has lost the furs from which he made his clothing. So it has come to pass that during the last winter, while the house was cold, there was very little meat and the average Eskimo had not sufficient clothing to keep himself warm.

"It is true that within the past two years the Alaska Indian has had a greater revenue from his furs than ever before, but the Indian up there is just as improvident as the Indian in any other part of the United States and so he has nothing left with which to purchase either food or clothing. To these conditions to a large extent is due the great amount of disease and death that has prevailed in that district during the past year, and thus it can be said

that directly to the advance of civilization in Alaska is due the present condition of the Eskimo and his threatened extinction."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

To prevent the pounding or water-hammering in heating-pipes a new attachment for warming systems consists of a relief valve with a spring gate inside, which allows the expansion to exhaust itself in the increased area.

In an improved safety lock for doors the plate attached to the door casing is extended outward and curved away from the door, with a cam pivoted on its face to swing against the face of the door when it is desired to lock it.

A Westerner has patented a child's cradle which has, in addition to an automatic rocking motor, a revolving canopy placed over the top of the cradle, serving the double purpose of a fly brusher and a governor for the motor.

For use in preserving the shape of shoes a new stuffer is formed of an airtight chamber of similar shape to the interior of the shoe, provided with a flexible rod at the toe to push it into the shoe and a valve at the top for inflating.

A novel flytrap is formed of a wire cage, suspended by cords over a table, with vertical wings hinged at the lower edge, which fold across the bottom of the trap when it is dropped suddenly on the table, caging the insects inside the trap.

Gasoline is used in a newly patented chandelier, the tank being placed in the ornamental suspension rod, with pipes curved over the tops of the chimneys to be heated by the flame and turn the liquid into gas as it flows toward the burners.

Topics of the Times

The New England States are holding their own, but making no rapid strides in population.

Johnson: The two great movers of the human mind are the desire of good and the fear of evil.

The figures would not indicate that Paris had sustained much of a failure in her exposition.

Spain gives evidence of reviving once more. She is able to announce now and then that a crisis in her affairs is at hand.

The new public library at Madison, Wis., lately dedicated, contains 212,000 books. Many of the volumes are of great value.

Though snuff is no longer popular, there is a fad in England for the collection of old snuff boxes. The English people run to fads.

A Moslem may marry a Christian woman or a Jewess, but a Mohammedan woman is not under any circumstances to wed an unbeliever.

There has just been started at Steubenville, Ohio, the first American manufactory of glass marbles. These toys have hitherto been imported from Germany.

In Canada the cold storage houses are subsidized by the Government, and their competition is felt in this country as far west as St. Louis and Kansas City.

Measles may be expensive as well as disagreeable. At Marysville, Ohio, the disease got into court and delayed a trial, costing the State at the rate of \$300 a day.

Anna U. Carlson, editor of the Lindsburg (Kan.) News, confesses that many a woman who appears to be suffering from a great sorrow is only having a hard time with her corns.

The Chicago Tribune says: "Zangwill's declaration that fiction is the highest form of truth is merely the converse of the familiar proposition, 'the greater the truth the greater the libel.'"

Henry Miller recently died at Chappaqua, N. Y. He was distinguished for two things. He lived next door to Horace Greeley and invented the steam and air brake. All brakes now in use are patterned after his invention.

The New York Post thinks that much ignorant comment on the missionary movement is in the spirit of the famous

Cassowary
On the plains of Timbuctoo
Who gobbled up a missionary,
Body, bones and hymnbook, too.

An old bachelor has the courage to say in the New York Press: "If men had a right to whip their wives as they used to there would be no divorces and a lot fewer women's clubs." Perhaps nothing better should be expected of a chronic cellbater.

A family named Shanks in St. Louis that has sent four young men into the army of the Philippines may well be called "The Fighting Shanks." An instance of patriotism of this kind is worthy national attention.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Germany is getting nervous over the spread of leprosy in the empire. The Imperial Board of Health has reported that there were twenty-two known cases of leprosy in Prussia last year. There were also six cases which are suspected, and are still under observation, and probably some which have not been reported.

Shallow drawing vessels may yet solve the navigation question for streams not now considered eligible for boats. Along this line the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "The new steel barges for carrying grain and merchandise up and down the Mississippi River can easily defy any flood of that changeable stream, for they draw only sixteen inches of water and yet carry 3,000 tons each."

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cuddling Children.

Barefooted boys and hens form a curious partnership in the making of a pair of fine gloves. Thousands of dozens of hens' eggs are used in curing the hides, and thousands of boys are employed to work the skins in clear water by treading on them for several hours, says the Philadelphia Record.

When a woman buys a pair of kid gloves she speaks of her purchase as "kids." If the clerk who sold her the "kid" gloves knew the secrets of the glove-making business he might surprise his fair customer by telling her that those beautiful, soft, smooth-fitting "kid" gloves came from the stomach and shoulders of the 3-weeks-old colt, whose neck was slit on the plains of Russia, and whose tender hide was shipped, with huge bundles of other colts' hides, to France, where they were made up into "kid" gloves; or he might, with equal regard to the truth, tell her that those gloves in the other compartment once darted from tree to tree in South America on the back of the ring-tailed monkey.

And if he made the rounds of the store and could distinguish one skin from another he could point out "kid" gloves made from the skins of kangaroos from Australia, lambs or sheep from Ohio or Spain or England, calves from India, muskrats from anywhere, musk oxen from China and other parts of Asia, rats, cats and Newfoundland puppies. But the Russian colt, the four-footed baby from the plains where the Cossacks live, the colt from the steppes of Siberia, where horses are raised by the thousand, supplies the skins which furnish the bulk of the dainty coverings for my lady's hands.

The Whirling Pea.



Stick a pin through the center of a pea, then obtain a straw, clay pipe-stem or anything with a small hole through it. Now if the pin be inserted in the tube and it be held straight upward and blown through, the pin will leave the tube and circle rapidly around it, the pea meanwhile remaining stationary in the air.

Playtime in Italy.

In Italy they have very few games, but the little Italian boys and girls excel you in one pastime—that is modeling. A little Italian boy will pick up a clump of clay in the street and model you a horse, or dog, or cow in no time, and a more experienced boy will at your request speedily reproduce the little bimba (baby) stretching out her hands, or the herdboys blowing his horn; in fact, almost anything you like to ask him for.

The favorite game—both among boys and men—seems to be one called "flashing fingers." Two men or boys place themselves opposite each other, and at the same instant each throws out his right hand, with so many fingers open, or so many shut or bent upon the palm, and each of the players, also at the same instant, cries out the number made by adding the number of his adversary's open fingers to his own. If both cry right, of course the throw counts for nothing.

As a boy gains a point by hitting the right number, he marks it with a finger of his left hand, which hand is kept motionless. Five points make the game, and when the thumb and four fingers of the left hand are extended, then the lucky owner of that hand cuts a caper, and cries, "Done—I have conquered!"

The Italian people say that the very best actors of Italy come from Naples, and the reason they give is that the people all speak in pantomime, even the children being too lazy to talk, so they make signs to each other instead.

Since Willie goes to school, the days are always full of peace, and in a hundred little ways the cares of life decrease; The halls are littered up no more With blocks and tops and traps; No marbles lie upon the floor, But are we happier than before?—Ah, well perhaps—perhaps!

Since Willie goes to school, the cat Lies dozing in her nook;

There are no startling screeches that Make all the neighbors look; His playthings are all piled away, No books hestrew the floor; But I have found a hair to-day, Deep-rooted, glistening and gray, That hid itself before.

Since Willie goes to school, I hear No pounding on the stairs, Nor am I called to help my dear Make horses of the chairs; A sense of peace pervades the place, And I may be a fool To shed the tears that streak my face, But a boy is in my baby's place, Since Willie goes to school. —Chicago Times-Herald.

Another Search for the "Missing Link."

The German biologist, Haeckel, has been so captivated by the discovery of certain fossil remains in Java that he means to go out there himself and institute further investigations, says the New York Tribune. The bones referred to were found by Dr. Dubois about six years ago, and were believed by the latter to belong to a species intermediate between the highest apes and prehistoric man; in fact, the "missing link." Dr. Dubois called this creature Pithecanthropus Erectus. His opinions have been received with favor by many scientific men, among them Prof. Haeckel, who has never ceased to advocate the importance of making further excavations in the district of Java where Dr. Dubois found the remains.

Had Seen Sister.

It was Dot's first visit to the country, and she was very much interested in the pigs' curly tails. At last an idea occurred to her.

"Auntie," she said, "does uncle put pigs' tails in curl papers every night?"

Tommy Was Right.

"What is bread chiefly used for, Tommy?" asked the teacher of a small pupil in the juvenile class.

"To spread butter on," was the logical but unexpected reply.

"How Awfully Greedy."

"How awfully greedy you are!" said one little girl to another. "You took the biggest apple from the basket just as I was going to take it myself."

Beetle's Eye a Camera.

Thousands of years before the inventive genius of man discovered the multifold mysteries of photography and worked out the problem of the lens the little beetle was carrying round with him a snap camera of the most unique and interesting character. This camera was provided with at least 100 photographic lens, each perfect and in nature's finest working fettle.

All know that the beetle has the curious projecting eye very similar to the sort one sometimes sees in man himself. The eye is large and round, or almost so. It can hardly be called a perfect sphere, for it is slightly convex in shape. Such insects have eyes called compound, formed not of one lens, but of several hundreds, set side by side, like cells in a honeycomb. Dr. Allen, of England, the famous scientist as well as physician, took the cornea of the eye of a beetle and employed it in place of the usual photographic lens of the camera used for making photographs of microscopic objects. A silhouette of a head was pasted on a piece of ground glass and a lamp placed behind it. A photographic dry plate was exposed to the light coming through the beetle's eye from the silhouette and developed in the usual manner.

The resulting multigraph was circular and contained several hundred images of the profile—one, indeed, for each facet of the eye. It seems reasonably clear that insects form their judgments of distance from such multiple images, depending upon the power of each facet to refract light rays. The nearer the object the greater would be the area covered by the images on the retina.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Staked His All and Won.

The coarsely young man and his young woman companion meandered into one of the swell restaurants and sat down at a table. The young man had met the young woman when he had not expected to. That explained the absence of his coat.

The waiter took their orders. Then he went over to the proprietor. Then the waiter returned.

"Sorry, sah, but we can't serve shirt waist gentlemen in the presence of ladies, sah."

The young man favored him with an icy stare. So did the young woman. Then they started out, but the young man fell behind the young woman long enough to press the fourth part of a dollar into the waiter's hand and whisper:

"Your kindness and that of the proprietor will never be forgotten. My lady friend insinuated so strongly that she was hungry that I was actually forced to ask her to dine. I have not got money enough to pay for the smallest kind of a lunch. If you had served us I would have had a fit. I staked my all and won. God bless you!"—Indianapolis Sun.

Only Two Methodist Papers Profitable

It came out in the reports of the recent Methodist conference that only two of the fifteen official journals of the church, published in different sections of the country under the common name of the Christian Advocate, had been conducted at a profit. The net loss on the others—\$108,000 in four years—had been borne out of the profits of the publishing business known as the Book Concern.

Biggest Sturgeon.

The largest sturgeon on record was caught in the North Sea. It weighed 525 pounds, but the delight of the fishermen was tempered by the fact that it did \$750 worth of damage to the nets before it was given the coup de grace.

Labor World

The number of men employed on British railways is nearly 400,000.

The Western Federation of Miners now has 80 unions and over 10,000 members.

There are nearly 8,000 members of trades unions in Peoria, Ill., with 108 unions of the various trades.

The Journeymen Brewers' Union will levy an assessment of \$1 per member to create an A. F. of L. defense fund.

A recent compilation of statistics show that out of 98 chief national industries in a given year only 29 gave men employment for 300 days in the year.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company has received an order for 6,000 tons of steel rails from the East India Railway Company. The order was secured in competition with English manufacturers.

The United Garment Workers are stirring up organized labor and insisting that union men before purchasing clothing should see that it bears the union label. Dealers that do not handle union goods will be looked after by the organizers.

The Pennsylvania law limiting the hours of factory labor for females to 60 hours a week and not more than 12 on any given day, and fixing the minimum age of child labor at 13 years, has been upheld and declared constitutional by the Superior Court. The act prohibiting corporations from discharging employees for belonging to a union was decided by the same court as unconstitutional as "class legislation."

The United States consul at Chamitz, Germany, writes the department here that workmen there are provided with brick houses of five rooms, and parlor supplied with porcelain stoves and heating pipes, and the kitchen with wash boiler and stove; with yard for flowers in front and a garden plot behind, with shed for poultry or some domestic animal. These houses are to be rented to the workmen for \$3.65 per month.

The railroad firemen are now complaining because the mammoth engines that are now being used are so hard to fire and they nearly kill the men who are assigned to them. These engines, with the same crews, do a little more than twice the work that engines did ten years ago. Some firemen have been relieved from this severe strain. An apparatus for mechanical firing is being experimented with on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

The New Zealand Parliament at its latest session passed a law prescribing a minimum wage for children. A boy under 18 may not be employed in a factory or work-room at less than \$1.25 per week, and no girl at less than \$1. The object of the law is to correct a long-standing abuse of the apprentice system, unscrupulous employers in dress-making and millinery establishments having been accustomed to take young girls into their employ, keep them twelve months without paying them a cent in the way of wages, and then turn them adrift in order to take on fresh hands under the same conditions of non-payment of wages.

A Sarcastic Lawyer.

The late Henry W. Payne, of the Massachusetts bar, was once defending a charity case, in which a boy of 15 was charged with arson. He made a strong case to prove the defendant an idiot. After a charge from the judge, which was practically an order for acquittal, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The judge asked Payne if he would move for a new trial. "I thank you for your suggestion," was the answer, "but I am oppressed with the gravest doubts whether I have the right to move for a new trial. Your honor, I have already asked for and received for my idiot client the most precious heritage of our English and American common law—a trial by a jury of his peers."

Payne had an old quarrel with the Supreme Court, and never lost an opportunity of showing his contempt for that body. Once, riding from Boston to Cambridge with a load of law books, he was accosted by a young Harvard man with the remark: "You have quite a load, Mr. Payne. Law books, I suppose?" "Oh, no," was the answer, "only Supreme Court reports."—New York Tribune.

Olive.

The olive has been cultivated in the region of the Mediterranean coast from time immemorial. Olive oil there takes the place of butter. Spain has about 3,000,000 acres in olives, Italy 2,500,000, and France about 300,000 acres. There are forty-five different varieties of the fruit grown in Europe. The tree occasionally grows to be sixty feet high and twelve feet in circumference of trunk. The varieties differ in the nature of the wood, the foliage, and the quality and shape of the fruit.

Extensive Sale of Live Stock.

A speculative Scotch gentleman wanted to dispose of some bees, so, to attract purchasers, he printed the following: "Extensive sale of live stock, comprising not less than 140,000 head, with an unlimited right of pasture." The ingenious trick succeeded to admiration, for his stock brought "high prices."

A great many people "make fun of you." Don't give them any more occasion than you can help.

When a woman has money, people never think the men pay her attention because of real love.

AN AUTHORESS TO WED.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger to Marry a Boston Millionaire.

New York society is all agog over a rumor which comes all the way from Italy that Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger is engaged to marry a young and wealthy Bostonian named Gardner. Mrs. Cruger achieved considerable distinction in the literary world some years ago as the author of a number of short stories which had to deal with phases of society in the eastern section of the country. Her writings were in great demand by the publishers and her two homes—one at Oyster Bay and the other in New York city—became centers of a choice coterie of literary and artistic people.

Her husband's death several years ago left Mrs. Cruger in comparative poverty. His estate was seriously involved and little was saved from it. She felt the necessity of adding to her income by her own efforts and devoted more of her time than ever before to literature. Under the nom de plume of



MRS. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER.

"Julian Gordon" she wrote many excellent sketches, which met with a ready sale. A little over a year ago Mrs. Cruger went abroad and has since occupied a charming but inexpensive villa in Italy. She there surrounded herself with a society congenial to her tastes and has worked diligently and with marked success to retrieve the financial losses of her late husband. It is stated that before her marriage to Mr. Gardner takes place she will publish her most ambitious work, which is already assured of success, as it will be issued from the press by one of the most enterprising publishing houses in the country. It will probably be published simultaneously in England.

The gentleman to whom Mrs. Cruger is affianced is a millionaire, and while the fair authoress will be relieved of the necessity of continuing her literary labors it is understood that she does not intend to abandon them, but will strive for a still higher reputation than that which she has already attained in the world of letters.

HOW THE ANIMALS SLEEP.

Each Species Has a Different Mode of Taking Needed Rest.

Dr. Louis Robinson tells us how various animals sleep. "The chimpanzee, as far as I have been able to ascertain," says the writer, "never sleeps upon its back, its favorite position being upon its side; with one arm under its head. In this respect it resembles children of from 4 to 10 years of age. The only gorilla which I have had an opportunity of observing also apparently preferred this attitude, but occasionally seemed to sleep comfortably in a crouching position, with its head bowed down between its knees. This latter attitude appears to be the one adopted by nearly all the lower monkeys."

"When turned out at pasture all horses except those which are crippled by disease or injury lie down at night with their legs folded beneath their bodies. Some of the short-limbed and thick-jointed animals, such as the elephant, hippopotamus and rhinoceros, find a difficulty in bending their legs under them after the manner of their more slender kindred. Hence they sleep upon their sides, in a piglike attitude."

"Bears, as far as I have been able to observe, have no characteristic sleeping attitude, for you see them lying in all sorts of grotesque positions, as if they found one quite as comfortable as another. Indeed, a well-favored bear, covered with a good layer of fat and a thick coat of fur, may be said to carry his bed about with him, and any part of his skin will serve either for mattress or coverlet, as occasion arises. Nevertheless, the bear, when sound asleep, tends to curl himself up, with his nose and paws inward, and this is probably the attitude which in cold climates he adopts when hibernating in his den during the winter season."

"Kangaroos also appear to be quite indifferent as to the position of their bodies during sleep. Any sunny after-noon at the zoological gardens you may see them sprawling on the straw in all imaginable attitudes. The only things they seem to demand in order to be perfectly comfortable are reasonable warmth and plenty of elbow room."—Pearson's Magazine.

The Shoe.

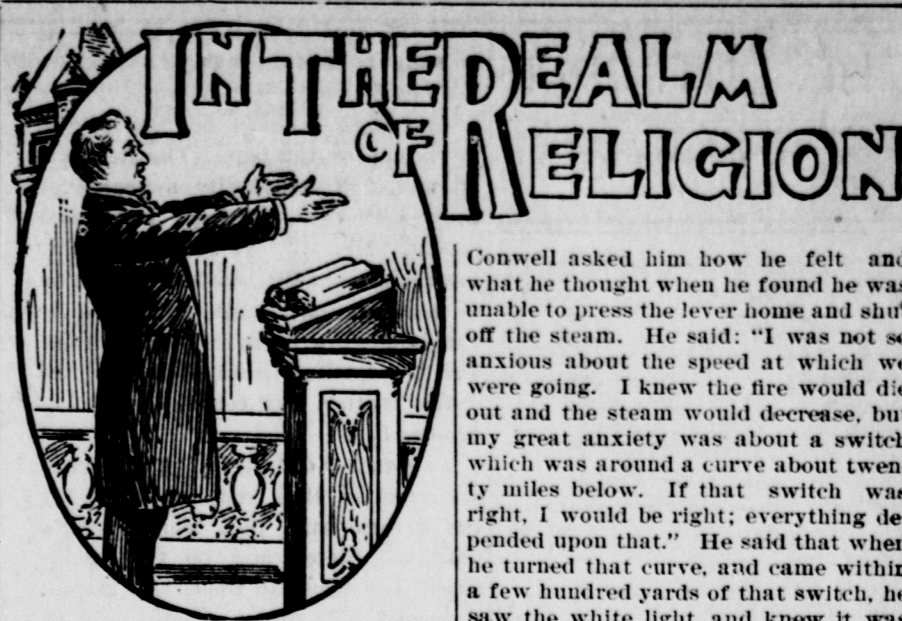
Hereupon I ventured to reason with woman.

"Your conventional immunities," I urged, "are not compatible with the new possibilities which you seek to assume! There is where the shoe pinches!"

The woman gave me a withering look.

"Pinches!" she exclaimed most scornfully. "It's a mile too big! I could wear two sizes smaller!"

Oh, what a futile thing mere logic seemed now!—Detroit Journal.



Have You Read It?

When Benjamin Franklin was ridiculed in Paris for his defense of the Bible he determined to find out how many of the scoffers had read it. He informed one of the learned societies that he had come across a story of pastoral life in ancient times that seemed to him very beautiful, but of which he would like the opinion of the society.

On the evening appointed, Franklin read to the assembly of scholars the Book of Ruth. They were in ecstasies over it, and one after another begged that the manuscript might be printed. "It is printed," replied Franklin, "and is a part of the Bible."

On another occasion he copied and read to a company of freethinking wits a remarkable "ancient poem." It was received with extravagant admiration. Who was the author? Where did Franklin discover it? He informed them that it was the third chapter of Habakkuk.

Wholly apart from its religious and ethical value, the Bible is the one book of which no intelligent person can afford to be ignorant. As Charles Dudley Warner said: "It is not a question of theology or dogma; it is a question of general intelligence."

In a speech recently delivered in England, Sir Henry M. Stanley, the celebrated explorer, told this remarkable story of a missionary Bible:

"Janet Livingstone, sister of the great missionary, gave me a richly bound Bible. Not liking to risk it on a journey around the Victoria Nyanza, I asked my companion to lend me his somewhat torn and stained copy, and I sailed on my way to Uganda, little thinking what a revolution in Central Africa that book would make."

"We stayed in Uganda some time, and one morning during a levee the subject of religion was broached, and I happened to strike an emotional chord by making a casual reference to angels. King and chiefs were moved as one man to hear more about angels. My verbal descriptions of them were not sufficient."

"But," said I, "I have a book with me which will tell you far better, not only what angels are, but what God and His blessed Son are like, to whom the angels are but ministering servants."

"Fetch it!" they cried, eagerly.

"Fetch it now! We will wait!"

"The book was brought, opened, and I read the tenth chapter of Ezekiel and the seventh chapter of Revelation, from the ninth verse to the end (translating, of course, into the native tongue), and as I read the eleventh and twelfth verses you could have heard a pin drop. When they heard the verse, 'They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat,' I had a presentiment that Uganda would eventually be won to Christ. I was not permitted to carry that Bible away. Mtesa never forgot the wonderful words nor the startling effect they had on him and his chiefs."

"As I was turning away from his country, his messenger came and cried, 'The book! Mtesa wants the book!' It was given to him. To-day the Christians number many thousands in Uganda. They have proved their faith at the stake, under the knobstick and under torture till death."

The Bible is its own witness. Its non-reading critics, who are "indebted to their imagination for their facts," invite the disdain that follows willful ignorance.—Youth's Companion.

Take Heart of Grace.

Take heart of grace, begin anew! To-day's to-day, not yesterday, And on its budding bloom the dew Of early morning still doth play.

Take heart of grace, and gather up This dewy sweetness of the morn; Fill up with this your emptied cup, And pledge the fair hours newly born.

Take heart of grace, and look before, Instead of backward on the way; Wash out the old regretful score, The sorrowing sins of yesterday;

And let the old mistakes and pain Be cleansed with this refreshing dew, And make beginning once again, With hope and courage bright and new.

For what's the world and all its days, But ours to try and try again? Not ours to falter on its ways, Not ours to fling aside for pain.

Take heart of grace, then, day by day— Take heart of grace, and sing each morn:

"To-day's to-day, not yesterday, And all the world is newly born!"—Nora Perry.

God's Purpose for the Young Man. Russell H. Conwell tells the story of riding once upon an engine in the western part of Pennsylvania. The engineer was showing how to put on the steam, and told him how on a locomotive, years before, he had been unable to shut off the steam. They were going down that road at a great speed. Dr.

Conwell asked him how he felt and what he thought when he found he was unable to press the lever home and shut off the steam. He said: "I was not so anxious about the speed at which we were going. I knew the fire would die out and the steam would decrease, but my great anxiety was about a switch which was around a curve about twenty miles below. If that switch was right, I would be right; everything depended upon that." He said that when he turned that curve, and came within a few hundred yards of that switch, he saw the white light, and knew it was all right. While he was working at the lever to get it back in place, his anxiety passed because he knew he was on the right track, and that the road was clear.

Dr. Conwell added: "The purpose of God seems to be in saving a young man's soul, not so much to stop his speed, not so much to shut off the steam, as it is to get him switched upon the right track."

Coming to Love People.

We come to love people through what we do for them, rather than through what they do for us. God has gone far beyond our thanking in what He has done for us, but we take His gifts as a matter of course, until He can induce us to do something for Him. This is why He throws on us the burden of working where He might have wrought, and giving where He might have given. It is for our sakes that we thereby may learn to love the Doer and Giver of all Good. And so a wise mother, instead of doing everything for her child herself, teaches it love by setting it to do for her.—Sunday School Times.

Sad Precocity.

The Bishop of London told a quaint story at a meeting at the Speaker's House, Westminster, the other day. A little East End girl was being examined upon the question of the Prodigal Son, he said. The teacher had got as far as the repentance of the prodigal and his eating of the swine husks, when she inquired, "What else could he have done?" The child replied, "He could have pawned his little girl's boots."

Practice Better than Preaching.

A young man who was being examined preparatory to his joining the church was asked: "Under whose preaching were you converted?" "Under nobody's preaching; I was converted under my mother's practicing."

COSTLY PAPER WEIGHTS.

Bronze Dogs or Lions for This Purpose Are Expensive.

"Of all the furnishings of the writing desk none has received more attention than the paper weight and none is more expensive," said the clerk in the stationery department of a large jewelry store. "Those unattractive people who hold down their papers with an ink bottle or a 5-cent metal knob can never realize the thrill of genuine delight that comes to the fastidious writer who utilizes expensive little brass dogs and such things to keep his accounts and manuscript in place. To one of this latter class it is a pleasure to open the window once in a while and let the wind scatter loose leaves seventeen ways for Sunday, just to be able to have the satisfaction of clapping down a high-priced dog in the midst of the disorder and saying triumphantly, 'There now. Stay there, will you?' There are cases where a proceeding of this kind can produce as high as \$50 worth of satisfaction. It all depends, of course, upon the value of the dog or whatever other animal or product of nature is reproduced in the paper weight."

"Styles in paper weights are as varied as the tastes and financial resources of writers. The average business man uses a weight made of a little bar of glass which costs anywhere from 5 cents to \$1, according to the solidity and detail in workmanship. Most of the weights here come in silver and bronze and range in value from \$5 to \$75. Bronze is most expensive. It is a funny thing, but nothing stands so high in favor for a paper weight as a bronze dog or lion. Perhaps this is because the tail and head of these animals form such handy projections for the fingers to close over when the writer reaches out in a hurry for something to clap down on flying papers. But it is not to be inferred from the foregoing remark that these two specimens of the animal kingdom monopolize the paper weight market to the exclusion of other birds and beasts. All prominent representatives of the fauna and flora of the earth are reproduced in bronze and are made to subserve the utilitarian purpose of holding down papers."

"The workmanship on some of these paper weights is exceedingly fine, and that alone brings the price up to an astonishing figure. That is one reason lions come so high—there is an opportunity to put so much work on them. Here are two miniature lions, one couchant, the other rampant, which retail at \$75 each. Aren't they fine?"

The visitor gazed upon the leonine aspect of the rigid little beasts with immeasurable respect.

"But do you mean to say that people really buy such expensive things?" she asked.

"Sure," said the clerk. "We don't keep them here for fun."—New York Sun.

A minister shakes your hand and a lawyer pulls your leg, but a politician will shake your hand one minute and pull your leg the next.

THE ENTERPRISE.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1900.

The paramount question with the Pacific Coast is the passage of the Nicaragua canal bill.

The senators and representatives of the Pacific Coast States should join and make an earnest and determined fight to secure early consideration and action upon this all-important measure.

The Populist Governor of Minnesota has decided to indict Towne upon the public of his State and the country at large to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Cushman R. Davis. The only redeeming feature in the case is that Towne's term will be brief and that he has announced himself as a full-fledged Democrat.

We call the attention of our readers to the circular letter of the California Water and Forest Association, announcing the annual meeting of the members of the association at San Francisco Dec. 13th, 14th and 15th.

This association can greatly aid the work of the National Irrigation Association whose motto is: "Save the Forests and Store the Floods."

Congressman Shafroth of Colorado has introduced a bill providing for a survey of four reservoir sites with their necessary ditches in each of the arid states, such reservoirs to be built by the National Government for the storage of flood waters and used to reclaim the vast tracts of land now arid and sterile.

This is one of the big questions and the country is just beginning to awake to its importance.

The petition to restrict racing in San Mateo county is not signed by residents of this place, at which the Tanforan track is situated, nor for that matter by residents of this township. Are not our people entitled to decide what is best for their moral and material welfare as much or more than is Rev. Mr. Martin of Redwood City or his co-petitioners at Palo Alto in Santa Clara county or Menlo Park and Belmont.

No where in the United States is racing on a higher plane than at Tanforan. The plans of the new management look to the further elevation of this noble sport.

Large sums of money have been and are still being expended on permanent improvements and to make Tanforan Park a beautiful place.

In view of the cost of these improvements, the restriction of racing to thirty days would be equivalent to prohibition.

W. J. Bryan's defeat was the most humiliating ever suffered by a candidate for the presidency. His total vote in the electoral college will amount to four less than the vote of the Solid South, which a Graven Image could have carried, on a Democratic ticket. Bryan did not carry one of the progressive, creditable states of the union; outside of the southern states, he carried only four little western states that are still crazy on the silver question, because they have a vital interest in the subject.—Atchison Globe.

The President's message has been given to Congress and through the press to the people.

It is a comprehensive and business-like statement of the questions with which Congress must deal during the present session. Especial prominence is rightfully given the Chinese question. China is on the eve of a great change, and it is of the utmost importance to all the world and especially to the people of the western hemisphere that no mistake shall be made in the new movement which will affect the future of the four hundred millions of people of the Central and flowery kingdom.

At the meeting of the supervisors on Monday a petition was presented to the Board asking that racing of horses in San Mateo county be restricted to thirty days in the year. The Rev. Mr. Martin of Redwood City appeared for the petitioners, urging immediate action. Mr. W. J. Martin of this town addressed the Board in opposition to hasty action, calling attention to the important interests to be affected and the further consideration of the entire matter was continued to December 17th.

As a matter of fact, racing is already restricted in this county. First, by the general rule that racing in the Southern States and on the Pacific Coast is confined to the winter season.

Second, By the agreement existing between the two racing associations of San Francisco and Oakland, dividing the time and giving each association practically twelve days in each month of the winter racing season. Under this agreement the track in this county has but seventy-eight days racing in the year. Should the track at Ingleside be opened, the time for racing in this county would be further restricted to fifty-two, or possibly thirty-six days in the year.

These are the facts, which the Rev. Mr. Martin not only ignored, but which he misrepresented in denouncing open racing in San Mateo county for 365 days in the year.

Editor Enterprise—Dear Sir: The annual meeting of the members of the California Water and Forest Association will be held in the Maple Room of the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on December 13th, 14th and 15th, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m. of the first mentioned date. We have secured for members attending the meeting reduced rates for transportation, viz., a round-trip rate of one and one-third fare; passage to San Francisco being paid in full and receipt therefor being taken from the local agent of the Southern Pacific Co.

The reports of officers, amendments of the By-Laws, and election of officers for the ensuing year will probably consume the afternoon of Thursday, December 13th, after which the Association will consider and discuss what legislation is necessary to carry out the objects of the Association, and how we can best secure the enactment of the same.

The enclosed is a list of resolutions and propositions that have already been offered for discussion at the coming meeting. Members in presenting any additional subjects are requested to be ready to submit same in writing.

It is earnestly desired that a full representation be present and that where all members in a community cannot attend, that such community send a strong delegation. No meeting more important to the best interests of California was ever called. We need full discussion and the advice and assistance of each and all our members.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM THOMAS,
President.

T. P. Friedlander, Secretary.
Resolutions and propositions already submitted for discussion at the meeting of the California Water and Forest Association, to be held December 13th, 14th and 15th:

Requesting Congress to appropriate \$250,000 for the work of the Geological Survey and \$100,000 for the work of the Irrigation Investigations of the Department of Agriculture during the year 1901.

Requesting the Secretary of the Interior to set aside \$30,000 for the work of the Geological Survey in California, and requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to set aside \$20,000 for the work of the Irrigation Investigations in California during the year 1901.

Requesting Congress to reserve all unsold public forest lands within the State, to establish a more efficient forest patrol, and to adopt a national policy of scientific forestry.

To encourage the preservation of second growth timber, to permit the purchase by the State of "cut-over" forest lands, and to provide more stringent penalties against forest and brush fires.

The advisability of an appropriation by the State of the sum of \$60,000, to be expended during 1901 and 1902 in collaboration with the U. S. Geological Survey, and of the sum of \$50,000 to be expended during the same period in collaboration with the Irrigation Investigations of the Department of Agriculture.

The creation of a special tribunal, to finally adjudicate all conflicting water rights and make same a matter of record.

Proposition for authorizing Irrigation Districts to compound their existing indebtedness.

Plans for the conservation of flood waters and for the public control of the distribution of water in accordance with vested rights will probably be discussed, but have not yet been presented to the officers of the Association in definite form.

GLOBE SIGHTS.

No one is ever too busy to tell his troubles. Some actors make a better show off the stage than on.

Everyone in love has a right to change his or her mind.

It is remarkable how rarely married people use the word "affinity."

You can look at some men a mile

away, and tell they are no account. It is hard to do, of course; still, you can be fooled.

Some people would be uncomfortable in a clean house.

An Atchison woman with red hair is noted for her amiability.

A woman's idea of desperation is to marry any old man with money.

Life is so monotonous that some people are willing to go to hell for a change.

An Atchison family has all the luxuries of life and none of the necessities.

You will never profit by your mistakes so long as you blame others for them.

The general idea of a 'fearless newspaper' is one that jumps onto everybody.

Don't talk too much about your honesty or goodness, or people will become suspicious.

We have noticed that people refer to death as "the will of God," when they don't recognize him on other occasions.—Atchison Globe.

PRESS NOTES.

The time seems fully ripe for the West to take a firm and decided stand on the question of national irrigation and something great may be accomplished at once. Why not? It is as right that Congress should appropriate money for storage reservoirs as for river and harbor improvements. The building of storage reservoirs would obviate the necessity for much river expenditure and would help navigation, and the home building area of the United States would be vastly increased. And now if the West makes this demand the East will back it up, for the benefit would not be local.—Ex.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

FOR RENT.

Modern cottage of five rooms with bath, hot and cold water, good location, main street. Rent \$13; water free. Inquire at Postoffice.

THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD, OR OUR SAVIOR IN ART.

Cost nearly \$100,000 to produce. Contains nearly 100 full-page engravings of our Saviour and His Mother by the world's greatest painters. True copies of the greatest Masterpieces in the art galleries of Europe. Every picture is as beautiful as a sunrise over the hilltops. Contains description of the paintings, biography of the painters, the names and locations of the galleries in Europe where the originals may be seen. Also contains a Child's Story of the Christ and His Mother, beautifully written, to fit each picture. This wonderful book, matchless in its purity and beauty, appeals to every mother's heart, and in every Christian home where there are children the book sells itself. Christian men or women can in this community soon make \$1,000 taking orders for Christmas presents. Mrs. Waite, our agent in Massachusetts, has sold over \$3,000 worth of the books in a very short time. Mrs. Sackett, our agent in New York, has sold over \$1,500 worth of the books in a very short time. The book is printed on velvet-finished paper, beautifully bound in Cardinal Red and gold, and adorned with Golden Roses and Lilies. It is, without doubt, the most beautiful book of this century. Write for terms quickly and get the management of that territory. You can work on salary or commission, and when you prove your success we will promote you to the position of Manager and Correspondent, at a permanent salary, to devote your time to attending to agents and the correspondence. Wanted also a State Manager to have charge of office in leading city of the State and manage all the business of the State. Send for terms. Address The British-American Co., Corcoran Building, Opposite U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Hindoo Confectionery.
Like the American girls, Hindoo girls are passionately fond of sweet things. One of their candies—sadu—is very much like our plain sugar candy. It is made of sugar and milk and flavored with attar of roses. Buddhikabal, or hair of Buddha, is one of their most popular sweetmeats. It is so called because it is in fine long strings like vermicelli. This is made of sugar and cream from buffalo's milk, which is exceedingly rich. The women pass most of their time eating candy and gossiping.

Billings' Bracer.
Mrs. Billings (aside)—Goodness me! Here comes Mrs. Spruce with her smart looking husband, and here John goes along by my side slopping and shuffling. What shall I do to brace him up? Ah, I know! (Aloud.) John! John! Did you see that handsome girl looking at you?

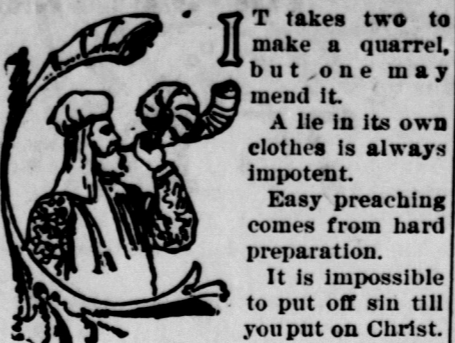
Mr. Billings (with alacrity)—No! Where? Where?—(London Telegraph).

The Korean woman is so little esteemed that she has not even a name. She is simply "the daughter" or "the sister" of So-and-so.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER to deliver and collect in California for our establish manufacturing wholesale house. \$800 a year, sure pay. Honest more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.



It takes two to make a quarrel, but one may mend it.

A lie in its own clothes is always impotent.

Easy preaching comes from hard preparation.

It is impossible to put off sin till you put on Christ.

A sincere man is nine-tenths right and 99 per cent sure.

The best heart purifier is to be filled with thoughts of God.

The lights of the world need focusing in the lens of Christ's love.

Though the fire is extinguished in death, the gold will remain.

If home means only fine furniture, children will mean only bitterness.

It is praiseworthy to aspire to the stars, but you must also plan to drop on the earth.

You must live a royal life if you would have the world believe you are the child of a king.

Education may furnish you a headlight, but only the grace of God can help you make steam.

Too many Christian workmen wear their overalls on Sunday and their "best clothes" all the week.

YOUNG REFORMERS IN CHINA.

Her Hope Lies in the New and Liberal Generation.
"Some have a tendency to say that the present troubles in China arose out of the missionary question. This is an extremely narrow view, and it indicates that the one who holds it knows nothing back of what has occurred during the past year. The present troubles are the last efforts of the old Conservatives to preserve the conditions which have existed in China for four thousand years.

"I have a number of friends among the young scholars, first, second, third and fourth graduates. They are young men who have studied English, and who have started English schools. Their schools have been destroyed by the Conservatives, and for the past two years they have been out of employment. All of them, so far as I know, are still pursuing the same line of study, confident that conservatism is a thing of the past, that reform must come, and when it does come they will be ready for it. Such men are of the class of Minister Wu Ting-fang, Lo Feng-lo and Mr. Yu, Minister to France, who called upon me a few days before he sailed for France. During our conversation I alluded to the attempt he had made to entertain some foreigners on New Year's Day, and to serve them with tea, coffee, wine and cakes.

"The Conservatives of the Tsungli Yamen would not allow you to entertain the foreigners on New Year's Day as you wished," I said.

"No, he replied, 'but this thing will not continue. The world is rapidly slipping out from under these old men's feet. There are not any strong men among the young Conservatives. They are simply hangers-on, and when these few old Conservatives die, China can easily be reformed.'

"The wife of Mr. Yu is a Eurasian woman. His two daughters dress in European clothing when they go calling in Peking. They converse freely in Japanese, Chinese, French and English, as do also his sons. On one occasion some of the old Conservatives went to the Empress Dowager and said to her: 'Do you know that the man whom you have had as Minister to Japan, and whom you are about to appoint as Minister to France has a foreign wife?'

"Has he any children?" the old Dowager asked in return.

"Yes, indeed, he has grown sons and daughters."

"Then it is late in the day to report him to me. Why did you not report him before? We cannot separate a man from his wife and family even though she is a 'foreign devil.'"—I. T. Headland, in Ainslee's.

Small for Its Age.

Pat called as usual one morning at the Cow and Pall for his threepennyworth of whisky, when the following conversation ensued between the landlady and himself:

Pat—This be good whisky, mum.

Lady—Yes, Pat. Can you guess the age of it?

Pat—No, mum.

Landlady—Well, it's thirty years old."

Pat (eyeing the threepennyworth)—Oim a-thinkin' it be mighty small for its age, mum.—London Spare Moments.

Richest in Minerals.

The soil of Peru contains the largest number of minerals of any known country. At Pluria, in the north, petroleum and sulphur; silver, lead, copper and coal in the great mining basin of Cerro de Pasco, in central Peru, and phosphate, quicksilver, auriferous grounds and borax at Arequipa, in the south. At the present time the number of mines being worked is 2,500, employing 70,000 workmen.

Food of Japanese.

The Japanese are not heavy meat consumers, and yet they are wonderfully muscular. Japan consumes more rice than any other nation in the world, the average being 300 pounds a person per year.

Public Land in Michigan.

Michigan holds the title to over 500,000 acres, most of it school and tax homestead land.

The belt worn by an actress is a theater dress circle.

The Skill of a Mouse.

One day a naturalist lay motionless on a fallen log in the forest and silently watched an animal at play in the grass near by. This was a large, brown backed mouse, a meadow mouse, that had come out from his home under the log and when tired of play had sat up to make his toilet. Using his forepaws as hands, the mouse combed the white fur on his breast and licked himself smooth and sleek. Satisfied at length with his appearance he began to search for food.

He did not have far to go, for a few stalks of wheat grew among the thick weeds near at hand. The mouse was so large that he could probably have bent the stalk down and brought the grain within reach. If not, he could certainly have climbed the stalk. He did not try either of these plans, however, for these were not his ways.

Sitting up very straight, he bit through the stalk as high up as he could reach. The weeds were so thick that the straw could not fall its full length, and the freshly cut end settled down upon the ground, with the straw still erect and the grain out of reach. The mouse again bit the straw in two, and again the upper portion settled down. In this way he bit off five lengths of straw before he could bring the grain within reach of his paws. These forepaws were very skillful little hands, and he deftly husked a grain and ate it, sitting erect and holding it to his mouth as naturally as a boy would hold an apple.—Our Animal Friends.

Something to Play With.

A bachelor uncle asked a girl he knew what he should send his brother's baby for a birthday present. "I've never seen the chap," said the bachelor uncle, "because they live out west, but he's 3 years old. Not a rattle or a silver bowl, I suppose?"

"Oh, my, no," said the girl. "He's much too old for such things. Buy him something to play with." And, being in a hurry, she dismissed the bewildered uncle and continued on her way. A few days later she met him. His distracted, worried look was gone. He beamed with the beaming air of a man who feels that he has done his duty well.

"I bought it," he announced. The girl looked puzzled, and then she remembered.

"What did you buy?"

"I paid \$4 for it, and it's a beauty. All leather and celluloid and fits in a box."

"Soldiers?"

"No."

"Animals?"

"No."

"Blocks?"

"No, indeed. A checkerboard." And the bachelor uncle drew himself up proudly.

Being a really nice girl, she smiled—but did not laugh.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Heartless Advice.

"My brain is on fire!" tragically exclaimed Mrs. Bobkins as she threw herself down upon the sofa.

"Why don't you blow it out?" absentmindedly replied Bobkins, deeply absorbed in the evening newspaper. And then he dodged a flying hairbrush.

Not an Optical Case.

Optician—I cannot sell you spectacles for your husband. He must come for them in person. What is the nature of his visual defect?

Woman—A 5 cent piece looks bigger to him than a \$5 bank note to other people.—Jewelers' Weekly.

When Horses Go to Sleep.

It is not generally known that at least four out of every ten horses do not lie down to sleep. The horse that sleeps in a standing position rests one leg at a time, depending on the other three to sustain the weight of his body. The habit is a very dangerous one. Only a short time since a fine horse in the stables of a big manufacturing concern went to sleep while standing in his stall and fell heavily to the floor, breaking one of his legs. A great many horses are permanently injured as a result of accidents of this nature, and there is no way of curing them of the habit.

The Candy of Bird's Nest.

The following is a sample of English as she spoke or wrote at Wuhu, 160 miles up the Yangtze: SOUTH CHINA WAH HUNG BIRDS NEST & CO.

THE CANDY OF BIRDS NEST.

The Candy is prepared of Bird's-nest, which was famous in all the countries. We made it used with engines to take the dirty away, and then put it into sugar, there is a great of sweetness, fragrance, and whiteness, every old and young man are ought to eat, for it can make strong. There are two kinds of boxes, one of them the price is two dollars and the other is four dollars. SOUTH CHINA WAH HUNG BIRDS NEST & CO. No. 147, Nanking Road.

—London Globe.

Nice Hanging.

Robsy Meade of the colonial office was anxious to have executions in Malta carried out more humanely. So he consulted Marwood. Marwood strongly advised the "long drop" and explained his own process thus: "There was Mr. Peace, a small man. I gave him a six foot drop, and I assure you, sir, he passed off like a summer beeve."—"That Reminds Me," by Sir Edward Russell.

Because the World Can't Help It.

"A true poet writes poetry because he can't help it."
"Oh, no; a true poet writes poetry because nobody can stop him."—Chicago Record.

THE . COURT.

CHOICEST

Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

THOS. BENNERS, Prop.

Grand Avenue, Next to P. O.

South San Francisco, Cal.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communication strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$5 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

INSURANCE

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

...AGENT...

HAMBURG-BREMEN,

PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,

AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker,

Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue,

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL

TOWN NEWS.

Dwelling houses are in demand. Sign the fire department petition. P. J. Lynd of Oakland was in town Monday.

Buy your boots and shoes at Kauffmann's. Services at Grace Church 7:30 p. m. Sunday.

No sickness to record in our town for past week.

H. P. Tyson of San Francisco was in town Sunday.

Remember the Woodmen's ball next Saturday evening.

The Tanforan social club made their first ball a success.

Will Hickey left on Thursday evening by rail for Chicago.

The Board of Supervisors will lease a lot and build a branch jail here.

W. F. Bailey is repapering and re-painting one of the Tilton cottages.

Senator Healy has both hands full with his lumber, coal, wood, fuel and teaming.

Charley Hedlund has removed to San Mateo and is employed at Colman & Co.'s meatmarket.

The local lodges of Woodmen of the World will give a ball at Armour Pavilion on the 15th inst.

Buy at home, then if the goods are not as represented, you won't have far to go to make complaint.

Dennis Donovan had two valuable dogs poisoned in San Mateo last Monday.—Peninsula Pennant.

Alex Gordon of Redwood City was in town Tuesday to arrange for putting in a new sewer at the Arcade Hotel.

On Monday last Supervisor-elect Eikerenkotter attended the meeting of the Board of Supervisors at Redwood City.

Dick Rixey, of Purissima, has gone to South San Francisco to open a wood, coal and hay yard.—Peninsula Pennant.

The first meeting of the San Francisco Jockey Club, which closed at Tanforan on Saturday last, was a great success.

A. McSweeney has removed from the McCuen residence on Grand avenue to one of the Werner cottages on Commercial avenue.

Tuesday, Dec. 4, was pension day and several old soldiers here sent their quarterly claims in to their Uncle Samuel for settlement.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

The three local lodges, viz., Journey-men Butchers, Woodmen of the World and Sentinels of the Universe, contemplate uniting to provide a Christmas tree for the little folks of our town.

People's store, headquarters for Christmas presents. Old Santa Claus is not there in person nor can he afford to be, but he has made Mrs. Cohen his sole agent and she is an excellent substitute.

Own your own home. Stop paying rent. A magnificent five-room cottage, with bath, free from dampness; high, modern and sunny; sideboard; on most desirable part of Grand avenue. Inquire at Postoffice. Your own terms.

James Wallace, brother of J. B. Wallace, arrived from Chicago some ten days since with intent to make his home here. The Wallace brothers expect their mother and sister within the next three weeks.

The arrival of the steamer from China bringing back the men who went out in charge of the horses for the German army on the Bosnia is expected daily. G. L. Smith, young Dreise and E. Barney will return home by this steamer.

Gus Jevgevin has leased the famous old Road House, known as Uncle Tom's Cabin. Gus and the cabin are old friends, Gus having been its proprietor and boss for twelve years in times past. May the famous old hostelry recover its prestige and prove profitable under this, its latest management.

We strolled around to the shop of John Brandrup, our sturdy honest blacksmith, the other day, expecting to see horses shod and mending and repairing going on, but were agreeably surprised to find two very elegant and substantial spring wagons which Mr. Brandrup has built at his shop. One of these wagons is completed and it is a beauty as well as honest in every part. The best wood, iron and steel were used in construction. It is worth two ordinary wagons sold by the trade.

MASQUERADE BALL.

At Armour Pavilion, on Saturday evening, December 15th, a grand prize masquerade ball will be given under the auspices of Progress Camp No. 425, Woodmen of the World. The following prizes have been offered and will be awarded:

1st prize, for best costume, fan, valued at \$20.

2d prize, for second best costume, hand-painted umbrella stand, value, \$15.

3d prize, for the best sustained character, pair of hand-painted vases, value, \$10.

4th prize, for the most comical character, a box of cigars.

Floor Managers—John Bernardo, Charles Mercks, and Ed Graham.

Committee on Arrangements—Ed Farrell, R. Gollnik, L. Zehender, J. F. Nelson and M. Foley.

General Admission, 50 cents. Costumes at Armour Hotel.

Refreshments will be served at Armour Hotel.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met in regular session Monday. All the members were present.

The following liquor dealers, whose applications had been filed at a previous meeting, were granted permits to obtain liquor licenses:

First township—P. Hampton.

Fourth township—A. Levy.

Notice was given by the following dealers of intention to apply for licenses a month hence:

First township—W. R. Markt, John Farley.

Third township—Blomquist Bros.

George C. Ross presented an application from H. H. Taylor for a franchise to operate and maintain an electric railroad in first and second townships.

By resolution the hearing was set for January 24, 1901.

On motion of Debenedetti, Antonio Sanchez, an indigent person of the fourth township, was allowed \$8 per month from date of petition.

A petition signed by Rev. J. J. Martin and others was read, asking that a limit of thirty days in each year be placed on the racing at Tanforan. Mr. Martin appeared for the petitioners and pleaded for the adoption of an ordinance that accompanied the petition.

W. J. Martin appeared for the track people and asked that the matter be laid over for thirty days in order to give those interested an opportunity to be heard and present a counter petition.

Chairman McEvoy thought the matter might go over for two weeks to give the board time to investigate the matter. On motion of Tilton, action on the petition was deferred to December 17th.

N. Hansen, superintendent of construction of the Bear Gulch creek bridge, reported the structure to be erected strictly in accordance with the plans and specification of Engineer Tobey, and that the sum of \$429 was paid the county by the contractor for crushed rock used in constructing the bridge.

On motion the report was accepted, and at the suggestion of the chairman the bridge was also accepted.

Supervisor Tilton was given further time to secure a new jail for South San Francisco.

Supervisor Coleman called the board's attention to an indigent named Mrs. Brasche, who had recently been left a small estate, consisting of two notes worth \$575.

On motion Mrs. Brasche was stricken from the indigent list from November 1st. William Cassie Sr. was also denied further support from December 1st. He was ordered to the poor farm.

William H. Douglass of the third township applied for support and the petition was referred to the Supervisor from the third township.

Assessor Hayard was authorized to secure maps for use in his office.

The clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for poor farm supplies for the next fiscal year.

Debenedetti was authorized to make additional repairs on the Pilarcitos creek bridge at Halfmoon Bay to cost \$1000.

The following claims were allowed:

FIRST ROAD FUND.

J. McShouts 16.00

J. McLaughlin 2.00

Brent Segline 39.50

F. Miner 45.50

X. L. Dairy 49.45

J. J. Meahan 48.75

W. A. Pahey 78.00

M. F. Healey 48.00

F. Kelley 70.00

B. S. Green 70.00

N. B. Graves 58.00

T. Morrissey 59.00

P. Ferriter 56.00

FIRST ROAD FUND—SPECIAL.

B. S. Green 52.00

R. C. Mattingly 1450.00

James B. Cochran 18.00

Joseph J. Bullock 11.65

A. D. Walsh 335.00

John Poole 75.00

Sunset Tel. Co. 51.30

Tacoma Mill Co. 226.82

Walter Anderson 89.25

Con O'Connor 9.00

G. B. De Martini 87.00

Hughes & Peers 39.45

J. L. Ross 50.00

San Mateo Deader 7.50

N. B. Graves 13.85

C. L. Gould 20.00

H. D. Plymire 10.00

Chas. Impersoni 3.00

A. Martins 12.00

W. B. Gilbert 49.80

J. M. Martinez 10.00

W. M. Barrett 22.00

John O'Brien 12.00

M. F. Healey 50.08

G. L. Sampson 20.00

Redwood City W. W. Democrat 465.65

F. M. Granger 60.00

Wm. Tribble 6.00

GENERAL FUND.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors, Gentlemen: Since my last report I was called to South San Francisco to investigate a case of diphtheria in the center of the town, which caused considerable uneasiness to the people in the vicinity. The usual quarantine was established and precautions taken to prevent its spread. As soon as the patient's condition permitted, my assistant visited the town and thoroughly fumigated the house. No other case developed. My attention was also called to the unsanitary condition of another house in the town which is a source of danger, and I have taken steps to have its condition improved.

In answer to complaints from Belmont I visited that town last week and found a defective sewer system the cause. In its present state it is a decided nuisance to the health of certain families near it. The owner has agreed to have the same repaired immediately.

W. M. BARRET, M. D., Health Officer.

FOR RENT.

A five-room cottage, with water free, at \$10 per month. Inquire at Post-office.

PCE A. PONIATOWSKI, President.

CHARLES L. FAIR, Vice-President.

THE SAN FRANCISCO JOCKEY CLUB

Will Have

75 Days of Racing

Beginning November 19, 1900

AT TANFORAN PARK.

First Meeting—Monday, Nov. 19, 1900, including Saturday, Dec. 1, 1900.

Second Meeting—Monday, Dec. 17, 1900, including Saturday, Dec. 29, 1900.

Third Meeting—Monday, Jan. 21, 1901, including Saturday, Feb. 9, 1901.

Fourth Meeting—Monday, Feb. 25, 1901, including Saturday, March 9, 1901.

Fifth Meeting—Monday, March 25, 1901, including Saturday, April 8, 1901.

Sixth Meeting—Monday, April 22, 1901, including Saturday, May 4, 1901.

of which three days of the last week will be given up to the California Pony and Steeple Chase Association.

Magnificent Racing Is Confidently Expected.

D. LYNCH PRINGLE, Secretary. RALPH H. TOZER, Racing Secretary.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

FOR SALE.

Lot 38, in block 133, on Armour avenue. Size of lot 25x140 feet.

Cheap for cash, or installment payments. Apply to E. E. Cunningham at P. O. Building.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER to deliver and collect in California for old established manufacturing wholesale house \$300 a year, sure pay. Honestly more than experienced required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

\$900. YEARLY to Christian after our growing business in this and adjoining Counties; to act as Manager and Correspondent; work can be done at your home. Enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope for particulars to H. A. Sherman, General Manager, Corcoran Building, opposite United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.

WALTER F. BAILEY Painting and Decorating

In all its Branches.

3415 San Bruno Road.

Leave orders at Office in Merriam Block.

H. E. Plymire, M. D.

SURGEON, W. M. CO.

OFFICE HOURS—1 to 4, and 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, San Mateo County, Cal.

Residence, Mr. McEwen's.

DO YOU WANT to repair your old paper your old to alter or enlarge your to see plans for 4 rooms & bath \$150 down and \$11 per month If so, see J. F. LYMAN, Carpenter Shop GRAND AVENUE

HOUSE ? ? ?

CHOICEST MEATS always on hand.

OYSTERS, Fish and Poultry a Specialty on Fridays.

W. J. ANDREWS & OTTO BERLINGER, PROPRIETORS.

San Mateo County Building and Loan Association.

Assets, \$175,000.00.

Monthly Payments \$14.15 per \$1000

No advance premium charged. Book value of shares allowed in payment of loans, and re-payment accepted at any time.

GEO. W. LOVIE, Secretary, Redwood City.

South San Francisco Market

OTTO BERLINGER, late of Denver, has associated himself with W. J. Andrews, in the market business, at the old stand on Grand Avenue.

Market open every day. Full line of

J. F. LYMAN, Carpenter Shop GRAND AVENUE

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The Real Thing.

A Genuine Wayside Inn.

Admirably situated in a beautiful grove on the old San Bruno Bay Road, the finest driveway out of San Francisco.

Where you will find the choicest refreshments, both solid and liquid, the San Francisco market affords.

Where comfort and good cheer are dispensed with a cordial hospitality.

Call, see it, and sample the good things, and you will come again.

W. R. MARKT, Proprietor.

House Moving

Teaming

Grading

CONTRACTING.

J. G. Stout,

South San Francisco, Cal.



First-Class Stock

BOOTS : and : SHOES,

Constantly on hand and for sale

Below City Prices.

All kinds of Foot Gear made to order and Repairing neatly done.

P. L. KAUFFMANN, Prop.

GRAND AVE., South San Francisco.

FRENCH LAUNDRY.

MADAME MOULUCON, Proprietress.

Ordinary Washing at Moderate Rates.

Special Attention given to Flannels and Blankets, Silks, Satins, Lace Curtains and Laces.

Modern Machinery and Latest Appliances for doing FINE WORK.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Leave Orders at Laundry, Grand Avenue, near Post Office.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. CRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of Flannels and Silks.

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE,

South San Francisco, Cal.

MARCUS A. HANNA.

GRAPHIC PEN PICTURE OF THIS POLITICIAN.

He Achieved Fame, Notoriety and Leadership at a Bound—He is a Many-Sided Man of Wonderful Force and Energy.

There are few more interesting figures in the political life of the country than Marcus A. Hanna, and in the current number of McClure's Magazine William Allen White draws a most interesting pen picture of him.

Hanna, says the writer, is intensely human. There is nothing god-like, nothing demoniac, nothing cherubic, nothing serpentine about him. He is a plain man, who stands in the last ditch with his friends, and fights his enemies to the death. He enjoys a good joke, a good fellow, or a good dinner; and, if possible, likes all three served at the same table. Often he wins brilliancy, sometimes loses conspicuously, makes a fool of himself occasionally, laughs at it good-naturedly, and does it over again, "even as you and I." He has on his bones the clay of the unexplorable old Adam—rich in weakness and strength, graces and foibles, and withal he has the philosophy which sustained the shepherd of Arden. So his strength is more than his weakness, for he has the virility of common sense. He is not happy crocheting tidies and adopting ringing resolutions. He is a man of deeds rather than of explanations.

Hanna is not a man of exalted ideals. Between his purpose and his execution his path lies in a straight line. If gentlemen in spectacles come along the



MARCUS A. HANNA.

path, stretching across strings of ethical obstacles, and planting in it the potsherds of transcendental philosophic scruples, Hanna pushes forward to his end, kicking away the strings and crushing the pottery under his feet.

Later, if he has time, he devotes a few lull minutes to the spectacular gentry before he closes the incident with a bang and goes about his business. Hanna is perfectly willing to admit that beyond the Alps lies Italy and that the hills are green afar off; but he insists on his American privilege of voting for the majority report. In politics Hanna is a partisan. With him the long-nosed, short-chinned mugwump is entitled to the same consideration due to the guerilla in time of war. Hanna would endorse a political proposition not authorized by his party caucus and his platform about as readily as a general would take orders from a newspaper. In his party Hanna has disputes, differences and contentions. But he knows when he is whipped, and respects a similar knowledge in his adversary. When a fight is over, it is over with Hanna. He bears no malice, carries no knife from the conflict to use another day, and he has a scorching contempt for the contentious—and to Hanna impossible—persons who insist that a question is never settled until it is settled right. From Hanna's point of view the ways of the reformer and of "the serpent on the rock" are beyond understanding.

For Hanna's solicitude for the people is as tender as that of the late William H. Vanderbilt. Hanna believes in every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. He does not fawn upon the failures of life, nor mince matters in locating the blame for their condition. Every good cause has produced its demagogues, who are as dangerous to progress as the opponents of the cause. And although Hanna has been grilled in cartoons as a money devil with dollar marks for scales; has been sizzled in public scorn as a conscienceless boss; has been called a crusher of labor, an industrial octopus, a commercial Moloch, and every manner of bird or beast on earth, in the air above, or in the waters beneath, his bitterest enemies in his most interesting flights of vituperation have not added to the gaiety of nations by calling Mark Hanna a demagogue.

If a large, jagged, brown cuss word is needed in a diplomatic situation, Hanna furnishes it. If a laugh is needed, Hanna has it and is not afraid to use it. If an open fight is required, Hanna makes it. He is a man of simple instincts and simple purposes. His relations with certain of his Senatorial colleagues were arranged in their biological development millions of years ago. For instance, the velvet-pawed feline tactics of former Senator Quay set Hanna to baying deep-mouthed imprecations and kicking out behind the loam of recent alluvial reminiscence. It is not that Hanna is so entirely displeased with what Quay does as with the way it is done, for Hanna is no prude.

TRIALS OF MR. X.

Housekeeping Not One Round of Picasure for Him

"Housekeeping," said Mr. X. argumentatively, "is not one constant round of pleasure. It would be, I suppose, if

it weren't for the iniquities of the servants, the tradespeople and Mrs. X., but, handicapped by them, I am fain to declare that running one's own establishment has its drawbacks.

"I've thought so for a long time, ever since the pipes froze in the bathroom last winter and the stovepipe in the kitchen fell down and covered my breakfast with soot, to be accurate, I think so more than ever since Saturday night, when the climax of my unhappy marital experiences was reached.

"It was Mrs. X.'s fault. It always is Mrs. X.'s fault. Since the time of Eve the weaker sex has been to blame for all masculine discomfort. At any rate, we were to have some friends to dine with us on Sunday, and my better half, instead of going to market early, as she should have done, put it off until afternoon, and had, as is her foolish custom, I believe, her baskets of provisions sent to the butcher's to be delivered by him.

"Saturday night we went to the theater, and some malign fate induced me to tug up as seldom before. I wore my dress suit and my opera hat and a boutonniere and the other things that go with this festive array, and when I came downstairs Mrs. X. said I looked lovely, which is her way of declaring that I'm a presentable-appearing chap. "We enjoyed the play immensely, and when we got home we were both so hungry that we agreed to make a rabbit and have a cozy little luncheon together, and this is where I made my awful mistake. If I had never suggested the lunch my wife wouldn't have discovered there wasn't any butter, nor any cheese in the house; that that perfidious butcher, in fact, hadn't sent the market baskets home.

"The cook was in bed asleep, the maid gone home to spend the night, the market would close in half an hour. It was up to me to get those baskets.

"My wife wouldn't even let me change my coat.

"Go! Go!" she kept moaning, "what in the world will I give Mr. and Mrs. Blank to eat to-morrow if you are too late?"

"Behold me, therefore, thirty minutes later the cynosure of all eyes in a trolley car, a pair of squawking chickens over one broadcloth-clad arm, a huge market basket on the other. I had removed my gloves and my boutonniere, but I still appeared sufficiently festive to attract a great deal of attention.

"I tried to be imperturbable, and to look as if going to market and in full dress was a usual occurrence, but I'm afraid I succeeded badly.

"That's all the story except the aftermath, which was that Mrs. X. declared I was the worst-tempered man she ever met, and that I could take my choice between getting a divorce or going to a hotel to live. That's the reason we start to boarding next week."—Baltimore News.

Author Made a Happy Hit.

One of the most popular novels of the day had a strange history which might have been considered fatal to its success had it been known in advance. A New York author whose books are always sure of a certain degree of popularity finished all but the last few chapters of a novel. Try as he might, it was impossible for him to complete the story satisfactorily. So he put the book away, and for two years it lay unfinished on his desk, although the author thought of the work from time to time without being able to get any nearer the solution of the plot.

Finally he lost all hope of ever completing the work and decided to end it at a point several chapters in advance of that at which he had ceased to write. With this abrupt and unexpected ending the novel went to a publisher, was accepted and turned out one of the most popular novels this author has ever written. One of the most praised features of the book is its unconventional ending, which is said to be just explicit enough to satisfy everybody without going into inartistic detail. And the author was at one time so discouraged about the ending of the book that he had almost given up the idea of submitting it to any publisher.—New York Sun.

Story of a Prodigy.

"Elbridge T. Gerry's fixed conviction that the use of children as public entertainers is ruinous to their moral and physical being has resulted in much benefit for talented youngsters and in a deluge of abuse for their protectors. Several years ago he called in the aid of the law to prevent the performances of a child pianist. The child was admitted by all qualified to judge to be marvelously talented, and as the young prodigy seemed to be well cared for the outcry against the society was long and loud. But Mr. Gerry never flinched, and the law upheld him. Shortly afterward the child was taken to Europe, and the episode faded from the public mind. Ten years later the same pianist reappeared, now in the vigor of youth. His musical gifts had been developed under the guidance of the most accomplished foreign instructors. The public wondered and admired, but few knew that the musician owed the training in his art to the generosity of the man who had restrained him from concert playing ten years before."—Ainslee's Magazine.

Zoological.

"Africa is to have stringent game laws."

"Yes; things are getting so that our menageries won't have a thing in them but white elephants and Welsh rabbits."—Indianapolis Journal.

Belgian Artificial Nutmegs.

A German chemist has analyzed the artificial nutmegs that are made in Belgium in large quantities. They include various vegetables and 20 per cent. of mineral substances.

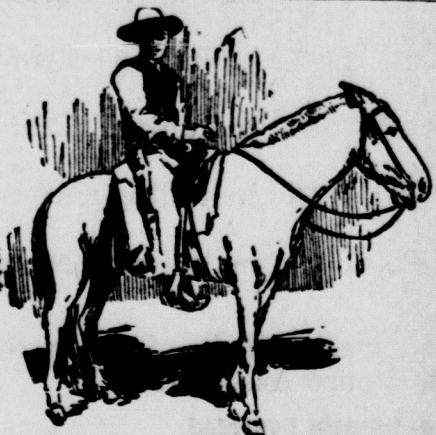
A man ought to enjoy his wedding trip; when he returns, he has twice as much work to do as he had before.

EXTRAORDINARY SHEEP DRIVE.

Thirty Thousand Driven 1,000 Miles Across the Plains.

Mr. Charles Taylor, a herder for Mr. R. H. Daly, of Omaha, Neb., once drove 30,000 sheep from Santa Fe, N. M., to Stevenson, Neb., a distance of 1,000 miles, and in this article tells how he did it.

We had 18,000 lambs and 12,000 wethers. The lambs were run in six bands, with a herder in charge of each. Then we had two cooks and two foremen. New Mexico is always a dry region, and the spring had been unusually dry, so that the grass was not very good and the dust something terrible. Dust, by the way, is always the worst feature of the trail. The cloud that hangs over the flock looks, from a distance, like the smoke from a prairie fire. Our faces were black most of the time. We



CHIEF HERDER CHARLES TAYLOR.

all wore eye shields of tinted isinglass to protect our eyes, otherwise some of us might have gone blind. After we passed Las Vegas, some fifty miles from Santa Fe, we began to descend from the high levels to the lower plains, and the hills were almost impassable. Often it seemed as if our heavy wagon must go end over end on top of the mules. Horses could never have descended at all with a load; but mules are more sure-footed. We had heavy ropes which we tied to the hind axle of the wagon, and when a deep descent was made all hands held on to the ropes as long as possible. Then we would yell to the cook to "let her go." He would lay on the whip, and away the mules would dash as if racing for life. It would have been an awful business if one of the mules had fallen, but fortunately they never did.

From Las Vegas on into Colorado the



WITH THIS SMALL OUTFIT THE MEN ACCOMPLISHED THE DRIVE.

grass was burned brown with the drought, and water was scarce. Of course we had to depend on ponds or streams for our water supply. Some of it was pretty thick—"thick enough," the boys said, "to carry in a gunny-sack." But a man is not at all particular when he is "on the trail." Sheep are not great drinkers, and can do without water if there are heavy dew on the grass. But on this occasion the air was so dry that dew was very light, and much of the time there were none at all. The sheep had been five days without water when we approached the Canadian River. We were fully a mile from the bank when the poor animals scented the water and stampeded. We did our best, but we might as well have tried to stop the wind. In one mad whirling rush, gathering speed as they went, the bands crowded together and reached the river in a dense, struggling mass. They plunged in, climbing over each other, and piling up until it looked as if we might lose them all. We, of course, plunged after them, towing, dragging, and throwing sheep out of the river, until every man was quite exhausted. When we got the flock out of the tangle we found there were no fewer than 800 lambs drowned. Mr. Martin rode back to warn the other outfit to hold their bands at a safe distance from the river and bring on one band at a time. This was done, and so they were able to get across without loss.

We followed no roads, but struck out across open country wherever forage was good. At night we always tried to find a hillside for the camp. Sheep have a great many peculiar notions, and will only lie down quietly on a hillside. We made only about eight miles a day, as we gave the sheep plenty of time to graze; but we herders walked and ran several times that distance. We were always tired enough to crawl into our tarpaulins at dark, and we lost no time in going to sleep.

It was early summer when we started, and we kept on through midsummer in the dry heat and alkali dust till the grass was browned by frost. Across Nebraska we took the straight line for the Platte River to get water. We reached the river opposite North Platte—the very first town I had seen in a journey of 900 miles. For the rest of our trip—something over 100 miles—we zig-zagged back and forth across the river, avoiding the towns and hunting for forage. On one occasion we approached a large cornfield, and found that we could save three miles by going through it instead of round. Martin said, simply, "Take 'em through," and we did. On the farther side stood a man with a shotgun waiting for us.

"What's the damage?" asked Mr. Martin.

"Twenty dollars, and not a cent less," answered the farmer. Martin paid him the money, and on we went.

We reached the little town of Stevenson on the evening of the last day of September—just five months from the day we started. The second bunch had overtaken us, and we went through the town with our twenty-nine thousand odd sheep. The fog of dust we raised nearly smothered the town.

The sheep came through their 1,000-mile drive in good condition—much better than if they had been "shipped" in. Since that time many other sheepmen have followed this example and trailed in their sheep.

A GIGANTIC SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The School at Stockport, England, One of the Largest and Oldest.

"The Greatest Sunday school in the World" is the subject of an article in the Woman's Home Companion by Belle M. Brain, dealing with the famous school of Stockport, England. The following excerpt gives some idea of this immense institution:

"On a high hill, in the midst of the most thickly populated portion of the city of Stockport, England, stands an immense four-story brick building, at once the pride of the town and the Mecca of Sunday school pilgrims from every quarter of the globe. This is the world-renowned Stockport Sunday school, famous alike for its gigantic size and its remarkable history, extending over a period of 116 years. With a present enrollment of over 5,000, and a total record of 6,085 teachers and 105,900 scholars trained within its walls, its achievements are without a parallel in the annals of Sunday school effort.

"Members of the school are now widely scattered in all parts of the world, and it is interesting to know that hundreds of them have crossed the Atlantic to make America their home. The most notable of the old pupils residing in this country is Mr. Thomas W. Weathered, a retired merchant of New York City, whose devotion to the school is so great that for thirty-one consecutive summers he has crossed the ocean to take part in the anniversary of the laying of its corner-stone.

"This famous institution dates back to 1784, four years after Robert Ralke began his notable experiment in Sooty Alley. It was originally established for the children of the laboring poor, whose condition was at that time pitiful in the extreme. In the early days teachers were employed at the rate of one shil-

Women's Doings.

ARTIFICIALITY IN WOMAN.

THE natural woman is becoming a rarity, and in her place we have her opposite, called the artificial woman. She is not artificial in a vulgar way any more than the flowers she wears on her bonnet are great, glaring manufactured articles, but the bloom on her cheek, although daintily pink, does not come and go with the tide of the heart. Her deftly-arranged little curls do not blow into pretty disorder with the wind, but remain decorously where she placed them with pins and veils before she left her dressing room.

From head to foot she is a product of art, and she is not unpleasing to look at, which she thinks is the great argument for her being, says the Pittsburg Press.

But she is as artificial within her inner self as she looks to the naked eye. The graceful flowing talk of the world is not from her own hand but culled from books or conversation of others. This would be all right if she would think the same as they, but she does not, she cannot even understand the meaning of half that she says, any more than she could analyze the chemical properties of the rouge on her cheeks, but it pleases the ear, just as she pleases the eye, therefore it goes on.

How is this, girls? Is the bright, breezy American girl, whose chief charm has always been her kinship to that nature who has been so lavish in our country, only a sham? The cynic says so, and moreover, he maintains that mankind thinks so. If so, then the girls should cry a halt; for it is on girlhood that the structure of womanhood, beautiful or disappointing, is built.

Blouse and Sleeves.

Though not boasting of any great originality, the blouse is such a pretty one, and one so easy of accomplishment withal, that it is sure to have a large following. The lining is cut square, so that the gulfure yoke back and front is transparent, the silk being set into groups of tucks from it, the same ornamenting the sleeves, which are of the bishop persuasion.

The first sleeve boasts an upper sleeve of accordion kilted chiffon or mousseline de sole, ending above the

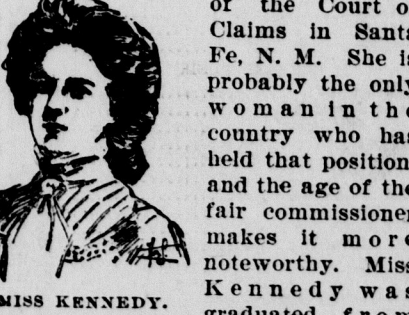


BLOUSE AND MODISH SLEEVES.

elbow with a draped frill of lace to display the plain undersleeve. The second provides a good shirt sleeve thickly gathered to below the elbow, where the fullness is fixed into tucks above the deep plain band. And the last gives a good specimen of the prevailing double sleeve for walking dresses.

Girl's Important Office.

To Miss Grace Kennedy, a 20-year-old Chicago girl, belongs the distinction of holding the office of Commissioner



of the Court of Claims in Santa Fe, N. M. She is probably the only woman in the country who has held that position, and the age of the fair commissioner makes it more noteworthy. Miss Kennedy was graduated from one of the Chicago high schools and before going to New Mexico was employed as secretary in a large business house. The work was hard and she was kept constantly busy until her health failed. In the quest of health she moved to Santa Fe and became secretary in the offices of the Bureau of Immigration and later occupied the place of private secretary to T. B. Catron, ex-delegate to Congress.

To Keep a Room Sweet.

One may keep one's rooms sweet with the fragrance of violets all winter by setting little bowls of powdered orris root about in them. The orris root should be renewed once or twice a month, and the bowls washed whenever it is changed, says the Minneapolis Times. Dainty Japanese bowls and quaint dishes and vases make the best receptacles, and it is wise to cover them during the night to preserve the sweetness of the powder. By hanging sachets of orris root in the clothes-presses one's garments will be given an evasive fragrance, unobjectionable even to those who adhere to the paradox that "a woman should smell only of the open."

Household Cleanliness.

Even in the ordinarily well managed household, according to a physician, there is little idea of the perfect cleanliness that is required in the sick-room. Old furniture, old paper on the walls, old carpets, are sources of impurity and consequently dangerous to a marked degree. Sometimes the wall paper, while fresh and new in itself, has been

put on over an old layer, thus providing an economical resort for germs. Old carpets are cleaned superficially with a broom, which at the same time scatters the dust through the air to settle on the furniture and pictures and to be wafted off into the air again by means of the feather duster. Old upholstered easy chairs or couches are bound to encourage disease, as is anything which provides a lurking place for dust. Descending to the kitchen, look well to the state of your dish rags. These should be washed and dried in the open air as religiously as if they were napkins or tablecloths. A dish rag or cloth that does service day after day and is simply rinsed out after dishwashing and hung up in the house till after the next meal is not safe. The good housekeeper rotates the dish cloths as well as the drying towels.

Made a Fortune.

Worthy to be classed among women of achievement is this little Syrian girl, Rosie Abdy, who is just returning to her own country



MISS ABDY.

with a fortune large enough to keep her people in luxury the balance of their lives, and every penny of it earned upon the Pacific coast. She ran away from home and went to San Francisco five years ago. At first she sold jewelry, notions and trinkets from door to door, and later she developed a keen instinct for the safe investment of her earnings. At one time, learning that the soldiers, then awaiting transportation to the Philippines, were without funds, she went out to camp with \$250, which she loaned in small sums to the soldiers on their verbal promise to pay with 100 per cent interest. She did not lose a dollar by the venture, and before the boys of the various regiments had left camp she had gained between \$4,000 and \$5,000 by loans, always without security, and by the sale of jewelry and various trinkets. Her family lives in Damascus.

About the Hair.

Hair is a living plant, but dirt is not its proper soil.

Keep it clean with soap and warm water, clean towels and quick drying, every two weeks.

Bitter apples and rum—half pint rum to an ounce of the apples—is a very stimulating tonic for weak hair.

Singe it every two months; it is far better than cutting. The women in the Indies have superb hair, and singe it often.

Brushing makes the hair shine, and borax baths make it fluffy. Do not use borax too often or it will bleach and rot the hair.

Never use dyes. If your hair has been "touched up" until the texture of the hair is like raveled rope, do not repeat the odious peroxide wash, but have it shampooed with good olive oil soap.

It needs good blood way beneath the growth. A good tonic is often needed of quinine, and will stimulate the growth. Scalp diseases are more common than people know. The hair hides many unpleasant proofs of this truth. Therefore, it is very undesirable for several persons to use the same brushes.

The New Century Mother.

We give our daughters unto noble toil, As Roman mothers gave their sons to war.

They wield nor sword, nor gun; no nation spoil; Yet their sweet conquest may reach wide and far.

'Tis theirs earth's sad and broken hearts to bind; At their young touch earth's dear, dear hopes revive; The wandering sister they are quick to find; The erring brother's soul they save alive.

The little children, led by their soft hands, Climb heights of service—tho' by flowery ways. They'll win the world, our fair evangel bands!

They'll bring the dawn of life's millennial days! —Myrtle Lockett Avery.

No More Collars.

The no-collar finish is spreading. It promptly made headway for house dresses, and now it is appearing in street gowns with indorsement that promises equally ready acceptance of it there. Street dresses of summery types are made with little square yokes cut out, the neck showing bare. The throat is relieved sometimes by being tied around with several bands of narrow velvet.

To Clean Fine Lace.

Often lace has lost its freshness, but yet is not sufficiently soiled to require washing. It is then a good plan to lay it by for a week in tissue paper, under the pressure of a heavy book or other weight, having first well covered the soiled parts with calined magnesite. After shaking out the powder the lace will appear quite fresh and clean once more.

How to Keep Violets Fresh.

A bouquet of violets may be kept crisp and fresh for several days with a little care. At night fill a deep soup-plate with cold water, place the violets in this and cover with a bowl. Set the dish in a cool place.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Common Sense Talk with Women

If a person is ill and needs a medicine it is not wise to get one that has stood the test of time and has hundreds of thousands of cures to its credit?

A great many women who are ill try everything they hear of in the way of medicine, and this experimenting with unknown drugs is a constant menace to their already impaired health.

This seems to us very unwise, for there are remedies which are not experiments and have been known years and years to be doing only good.

Take for instance Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; for thirty years its record has been one unbroken chain of success. No medicine for female ills the world has ever known has such a record for cures.

It seems so strange that some people will take medicines about which they really know nothing, some of which might be, and are, really harmful; while on the other hand it is easily proved that over one million women have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

We have published in the newspapers of the United States more genuine testimonial letters than have ever been published in the interest of any other medicine.

All this should, and does, produce a spirit of confidence in the hearts of women which is difficult to dislodge, and when they are asked to take something else they say, "No, we want Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which has been tried, and never found wanting, whose reliability is established far beyond the experimental stage."

We have thousands of letters like the following addressed to Mrs. Pinkham, showing that

Monthly Suffering is Always Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also Backache and Bearing-down pains.

"I suffered untold agony every month and could get no relief until I tried your medicine; your letter of advice and a few bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have made me the happiest woman alive. I shall bless you as long as I live."—Miss JOSE SAUL, Dover, Mich.

"Four years ago I had almost given up hope of ever being well again. I was afflicted with those dreadful headache spells which would sometimes last three or four days. Also had backache, bearing-down pains, leucorrhoea, dizziness, and terrible pains at monthly periods, confining me to my bed. After reading so many testimonials for your medicine, I concluded to try it. I began to pick up after taking the first bottle, and have continued to gain rapidly, and now feel like a different woman. I can recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the highest terms to all sick women."—Miss ROSA HELDEN, 136 W. Cleveland Ave., Canton, O.

Two Letters which Prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Will Remove Tumor and Cure Other Female Weakness.

"Two years ago I was a great sufferer from womb trouble and profuse flowing each month, and tumors would form in the womb. I had four tumors in two years. I went through treatment with doctors, but they did me no good, and I thought I would have to resort to morphine.

"The doctor said that all that could help me was to have an operation and have the womb removed, but I had heard of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and decided to try it, and wrote for her advice, and after taking her Vegetable Compound the tumors were expelled and I began to get stronger right along, and am as well as ever before. Can truly say that I would never have gotten well had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound."—MRS. A. STARR, Watertown, Pa.

"After following the directions given in your kind letter for the treatment of leucorrhoea, I can say that I have been entirely cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies, and will gladly recommend them to my friends."—A. B. DAVIS, Binghamton, N. Y.

Another Case of Womb, Kidney and Bladder Trouble Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR FRIEND—Two years ago I had child-bed fever and womb trouble in its worst form. For eight months after birth of babe I was not able to sit up. Doctors treated me, but with no help. I had bearing-down pains, burning in stomach, kidney and bladder trouble and my back was stiff and sore, the right ovary was badly affected and everything I ate distressed me, and there was a bad discharge.

"I was confined to my bed when I wrote to you for advice and followed your directions faithfully, taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Liver Pills and using the Wash. I am now able to do the most of my housework. I believe I should have died if it had not been for your Compound. I hope this letter may be the result of benefiting some other suffering woman. I recommend your Compound to every one."—MRS. MARY VAUGHN, Trimble, Pulaski Co., Ky.

E. W. Howe
This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

WILLIAM L. STRONG.

Last Mayor of New York City Before the Consolidation.

The death at his home in New York of William L. Strong, ex-Mayor of that city, removes a man who stood high in the business, financial and political life of the metropolis. Mr. Strong was born in Ohio in 1827. At the age of 13 he was left an orphan and was thrown upon his own resources. He worked in different dry goods establishments and while still a young man removed to New York.

In 1870 he started in business for himself, and the firm which he founded grew to be one of the most prosperous and successful in the country. He also interested himself in banking and became president of the Central National Bank.

Mr. Strong took an active interest in politics and was one of the leaders in the "reform" movement in New York in 1894 and was elected Mayor on the Republican-Citizens' Union ticket that year. He was the last Mayor of the old city of New York before consolidation with Brooklyn and other boroughs composing the present city of New York.

Mr. Strong at the time of his death was connected with several prominent business concerns and was a member of numerous clubs.

THE THIEVES' MARKET.

It is a Unique Institution of the City of Mexico.

Perhaps the queerest and drollest market in the world is the one shown in the accompanying picture—the "thieves' market" of the City of Mexico. In this market one can purchase very nearly anything, from a diamond ring down to a hairpin: Here you will encounter



THE THIEVES' MARKET.

ancient books, bound in vellum, and worth their weight in gold; queer old relics of the days of the viceroys, and, for that matter, relics of Montezuma's time! As for modern articles, one can purchase everything, from a Yankee egg beater to a modern street car, and every single article has been stolen. The peons of Mexico are, perhaps, the greatest thieves on earth, and there is a tale told of some enterprising rogues who, after much labor, actually succeeded in getting a street car off its track and into this same thieves' market, where it was offered to the highest bidder. The weekly sales take place on Sundays, and they are generally well attended; for every householder who has been robbed during the preceding week knows that by attending the "thieves'" Sunday auction he is quite sure of locating his missing property, and buying it back again at merely nominal prices. That such a market exists speaks volumes for the state of law and order in the City of Mexico.

His Greed Was Too Great.

A prominent Barton County farmer was made the victim of a smooth, although by no means new, swindle recently, through which he was worked for \$375. Several weeks ago a man claiming to be a real estate dealer approached the farmer with a proposition for the purchase of his land. An offer of \$50 was paid down to bind the bargain, the "purchaser" giving a Carthage address on his departure. Some days afterward another farmseeker came along and offered \$65 an acre for the same land.

Of course, the owner wanted to sell to the second man at the higher figure, although he had tied himself in a previous contract. So he wrote the "Carthage" dealer with reference to a cancellation of his contract, and after some dickering succeeded in persuading the latter to accept \$400 in cash in lieu of the privilege of buying at the \$50 rate. Then he was ready for the \$65 man. But strangely enough he had disappeared, and so, it was shortly afterward discovered, had purchaser No. 1. Then the farmer began to appreciate that he had been swindled. He at once began a hot search for the artists who had separated him from his cash, but, of course, their apprehension, to say nothing of the recovery of any of the money, is well-nigh hopeless.—Kansas City Journal.

Narrow Escape.

Yunker—Did I ever tell you about that narrow escape I had from a hotel fire while I was in New York?

Eldster—Now.

"It was the narrowest escape I ever went through. The check from Uncle John arrived while the landlord was talking of sending for a policeman."—Indianapolis Press.

A Good System.

Mr. Meddergrass—Hi Slocum sent ten dollars to a fellow in New York to find out how to win at roulette.

Mr. Foddersback—What did the fellow say?

Mr. Meddergrass—Said to "run the game yourself."—Baltimore American.

About the only difference between laughing and crying is that laughing draws the corners of the mouth up and crying pulls them down.

The Chinese Almanac.

Predicts the weather, and notes the days which are considered lucky or otherwise for commencing any undertaking, or for applying remedies to diseases. A lucky day is not necessary when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is taken for constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver or kidney troubles. It will cure all these disorders.

There's nothing prettier than a woman with a broom, providing she's using it for sweeping purposes.

That Listless, Lack-Luster Feeling.
Caused by a logy, languid liver. Stir it up with Cascarets Candy Cathartic, ideal laxative, intestinal tonic and brain bracer. Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Time waits for no man, but we often see a clock wait.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Vita, Vigor and Vitality.

The Atlas Kalamazoo Celery Pepsin Bitters is a wonderful invigorator. It digests the food, promotes sound sleep and is a remarkable aphrodisiac. Be sure and try it; \$7.50 case; \$1.00 bottle. Send P. O. order if your dealer does not carry it. MOHNS & KALTENBACH, 29 Market St., S. F.

Learn Shorthand at Home.

To all persons desiring to learn shorthand within two months a six-months' course by mail in practical shorthand will be given by Robt. F. Gallagher, the expert court reporter, for \$2. Text book furnished free. This offer is bona fide. Correspondence solicited. Better results accomplished by this means than by attending any so-called Business College for same length of time. Don't let this opportunity slip. Mail classes now forming. Address: Gallagher-Marsh College, Farroff Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

The favorite drink of connoisseurs is Gilt Edge Whiskey, because it is properly matured and is absolutely pure. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

The Best Prescription for Malaria.
Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds. N. N. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Tonic for Impaired Health.

Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco. Kentucky Favorite Whiskey, unsurpassed for medicinal purposes.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

The following students of the A. Van der Naillen School of Engineering, San Francisco, were allowed their claims against Papa Co. for payment of money on their graduation with their instructor, A. Van der Naillen, on the Green Mt. mine case: R. C. MacLachlan, J. O. Hechtman, C. E. Sloan, A. L. Glassell, E. H. Wilcox.

Good Health.

To maintain good health, it is necessary to keep the blood pure and the system cleansed: take GARDFIELD TEA, it is the best blood purifier known.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

LITERARY NOTES.

Judging by the handsome Prospectus just issued, it may be said that the editors have been to "the ends of the earth" in search of fresh material for the Youth's Companion, and while celebrated statesmen, scientists, diplomats and story-writers have been found nearer home for other topics, the use of the familiar phrase is especially justified by the notable variety of sketches of travel and adventures which have been procured. The Arctic explorer, F. G. Jackson, the Asiatic explorer, Dr. Sven Hedin, and the African explorer, Sir Henry M. Stanley, are prominent in one group of notable contributors.

"What is the difference between a person suffering from heat prostration and Allen's Foot-Ease? One feels the heat and the other heats the feet."—Life.

Lost His Hair From Fright.

Several carefully observed cases of falling of hair from emotion have been recorded of late in The Progress Medical, and a still more striking case, reported by F. Boissier, is now added. "A normal, healthy farmer, 38 years of age, saw his child thrown and trampled by a mule. He supposed it was killed, and experienced in his fright and anguish a sensation of chilliness and tension in his face and head. The child escaped with bruises, but the father's hair, beard and eyebrows commenced to drop out next day, and by the end of the week he was entirely bald. A new growth of hair appeared in time, but finer and exactly the color of the hair of an Albino."

Humors

They take possession of the body, and are Lords of Misrule. They are attended by pimples, boils, the itching tetter, salt rheum, and other cutaneous eruptions, by feelings of weakness, languor, general debility and what not. They cause more suffering than anything else.

Health, Strength, Peace and Pleasure require their expulsion, and this is positively effected, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla which radically and permanently drives them out and builds up the whole system.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough "Cure," Taste Good. Use in U. S. Sold by druggists.

Women are Handicapped.

Too Frequent Illness Debars Them From a Successful Career in the Business World—How It May Be Overcome.

From the Free Press, Detroit, Mich.

The greatest drawback today with women that work in the stores and factories is, that they do not take the right care of their health. Business men frequently say they can't depend on women because they are ill too often. If every young woman would take the right care of herself this complaint would never be heard.

Mrs. C. W. Mansfield, of 58 Farrar street, Detroit, Mich., is a business woman, and a successful one, too. Employing many young women and having years of experience in the business world she is in position to speak of women who earn a livelihood.

"For years," she says, "I suffered in silence and was so worn out at night that I could not sleep. I visited a female specialist who said I had a complication of ailments peculiar to women. I could not find relief from her remedies and had tried so many kinds of medicine that I had given up all hope of ever getting better."

"I was given a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, by a young lady in my employ. The first box gave me much relief and I was able to rest at night for the first time in many months."

"I then bought more pills and think I must have used a dozen boxes in my own case, but have given away to suffering women double that amount. Without a doubt these pills are a good medicine, for they cured me, and have cured several people to my knowledge."

"I think that if you should ask any of the druggists of Detroit, who are the best buyers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, they would say the young women."

"These pills certainly build up the nervous system and many a young woman owes her life to them."

"As a business woman I am pleased to recommend them, as they did more for me than any physician, and I can give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People credit for my general good health today."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a boon to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health to the exhausted woman when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

For the growing girl they are of the utmost benefit, for the mother indispensable, for every woman invaluable.

At druggists or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

When an angry woman cries it's time to ask for police protection or send for the ambulance.

We have almost reached the Twentieth Century, and no remedy has yet equalled GARDFIELD TEA, which is the ORIGINAL HERB MEDICINE for the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

The collar button has caused the loss of more religion than all the teachings of Ingersoll.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you are sick. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The most pleasant, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CASCARETS
CANDY CATHARTIC
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Grip, 10c, 25c. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address: Moffet Homeopathic Company, Chicago, Boston, New York, 324

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. It not only suits in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

To Self-Supporting Women
Without interfering with your regular duties, you can make money by means of our offer of \$17.500 FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS. Send for full particulars.

THE DELINQUENT.

7 to 17 W. 13th St., New York.

Adams Sarsaparilla Pills
Cure Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Sallow Complexion, Purify the Blood.
10c-25c, Druggists; or mail, Adams Co., S. F., Cal.

BEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post St. S. F. Send for Circular.

IF CLAIMANTS FOR PENSION write to NATHAN ROCKFORD, Washington, D. C. they will receive quick replies, 5th NEVada St. 20th Corps. Prosecuting Claims Since 1878.

THE BELLA VISTA RANCH.

A Famous Property That Will at Once Become the Scene of Extensive Oil Operations.

The late Creed Haymond, famous as a lawyer and politician and man of wealth, created on the Bella Vista ranch in San Mateo County, a country seat, where he sought rest from business.

After Mr. Haymond's death the property was purchased by Henry H. Davis, the well-known attorney, of 420 California street, San Francisco. The profuse oil seepages on the ranch were known to Mr. Haymond, and he often spoke of development, but nothing was done in that line until Mr. Davis acquired the property. Recent investigations by oil experts determined Mr. Davis to organize the Bella Vista oil syndicate, comprising well-known San Francisco and Kansas City business men and capitalists.

The president of the company is Dr. A. E. Numeistr of Kansas City; first vice-president is Henry H. Davis of San Francisco. Charles F. O'Brien of Kansas City is secretary. The assistant secretary and manager is Thomas Gilbert of San Francisco, a practical oil man of many years' experience.

The Bella Vista oil syndicate opened a beautiful office recently on the first floor of the Bush-street side of the Mills building, where stock is on sale, and where prospectuses and full information may be had.

The capital stock is \$1,500,000, the shares \$1 each, par value, non-assessable. A limited amount of stock is offered to investors at 10 cents per share. Offices have also been opened at Kansas City.

It is proposed to begin at once to develop the Bella Vista ranch, the entire 100 acres of which is believed to be first-class oil territory. The property is eighteen miles west from Redwood City, is abundantly supplied with wood and water, and will at once become the seat of active oil development.



COME AND GO

In many forms

Rheumatism Neuralgia Lumbago Sciatica

make up a large part of human suffering. They come suddenly, but they go promptly by the use of

St. Jacobs Oil

which is a certain sure cure.



Are You Deaf??

All cases of DEAFNESS or HARD-HEARING are now curable by our new method. Describe your case. Examination and advice free. You can cure yourself at home at nominal cost. Write for our Circular. International Aural Clinic, 506 La Salle Ave., Dept. 108 Chicago.

AN AMERICAN WATCH

The handiest 14-K. double gold-plated watch ever offered. Beautifully engraved, hunting or open face, fitted with a genuine

AMERICAN MOVEMENT—jeweled, nickel finished, properly regulated and adjusted. With proper care will last a lifetime. Case and 20 YEAR GUARANTEE. If not satisfactory, can be returned at our expense. An elegant gold-plated chain worth one dollar. (If \$1.00 is sent with order, where no Express Order \$2.50 must be sent with order and goods will be shipped by registered mail. Write whether Gent's or Ladies. Jewelry Catalogue free. People's Jewelry Co., Dept. 33 Safe Bldg., CHICAGO.

Nervous Prostration and the Liqueur, Morphine, and Tobacco Habits Cured at the

KEELEY INSTITUTES

No. 1170 Market St., San Francisco, and Carson City, Nevada. Adopted by the U. S. Government.

THE WEBSTER
2 1/2 HP
ACTUAL HORSE POWER
GASOLINE ENGINE
GUARANTEED
ATAOCHTE MAILED FREE
WOODIN & LITTLE
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DON'T STOP TOBACCO SUDDENLY

It injures nervous system to do so. O. P. for SAGO-CURO is the only cure that really cures and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. SAGO-CURO cured thousands, it will cure you. At all druggists or by mail prepaid, \$1 a box; 3 boxes \$2.50. Booklet free. Write EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., La Crosse, Wis.

IF CLAIMANTS FOR PENSION write to NATHAN ROCKFORD, Washington, D. C. they will receive quick replies, 5th NEVada St. 20th Corps. Prosecuting Claims Since 1878.

Forewarned, Forearmed.

The liability to disease is greatly lessened when the blood is in good condition, and the circulation healthy and vigorous. For then all refuse matter is promptly carried out of the system; otherwise it would rapidly accumulate—fermentation would take place, the blood become polluted and the constitution so weakened that a simple malady might result seriously.

A healthy, active circulation means good digestion and strong, healthy nerves.

As a blood purifier and tonic S. S. S. has no equal. It is the safest and best remedy for old people and children because it contains no minerals, but is made exclusively of roots and herbs.

No other remedy so thoroughly and effectually cleanses the blood of impurities. At the same time it builds up the weak and debilitated, and renovates the entire system. It cures permanently all manner of blood and skin troubles.

Mr. E. E. Kelly, of Urbana, O., writes: "I had Eosoma on my hands and face for five years. It would break out in little white pustules, crusts would form and drop off, leaving the skin red and inflamed. The doctors did me no good. I used all the medicated soaps and salves without benefit. S. S. S. cured me, and my skin is as clear and smooth as any one's."

Mrs. Henry Siegfried, of Cape May, N. J., says that twenty-one bottles of S. S. S. cured her of Cancer of the breast. Doctors and friends thought her case hopeless.

Richard T. Gardner, Florence, S. C., suffered for years with Eosoma. He used bottles of S. S. S. put his blood in good condition and the Boils disappeared.

Send for our free book, and write our physicians about your case. Medical advice free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

KILL THE GERMS!

Spread of Germs Through the Human System Instantly Checked by "5 DROPS."

"5 DROPS" is a germ killer; a preventive of disease; a builder of nerve force; a maker of pure blood; of healthy tissue. Where it is used there can be no disease. It is a natural foe to germ life. Left to themselves without adequate measures of prevention, the germs which enter the weak human system multiply so rapidly that their numbers become beyond human comprehension, destroying the structures of the body until death comes to the victim's relief. "5 DROPS," if taken in time, is an absolute preventive of disease. It is the only absolute cure for Rheumatism, driving out of the system forever the uric acid and other impurities which cause it in its various forms. It is taken up at once by the blood. Hence its work is quicker, surer and many times more effective. You should never be without it. Secure it today. You will then be on the safe side. "5 Drops" is harmless and can be used by a child as well as by an adult. It is used with unfailing effect in the following diseases: Rheumatism, Sciatica, Backache, Neuralgia, Gout, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Croup, Whooping Cough, Kidney Troubles, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Heart Weakness, Paralysis, Creeping Eruptions, etc.

I WAS AT DEATH'S DOOR. Gentlemen: I want to tell you what your "5 Drops" has done for me. I was for two years a sufferer from Rheumatism. My feet were swollen so I could not wear shoes and my hands were drawn so I could not open them, nor could I shut them. They cramped half shut. My husband had me try every medicine he could hear of and I still suffered untold agonies. Nothing I could get would ease my pain, until last November I bought a bottle of "5 Drops." I gave all the praise to "5 Drops." My neighbors know that I was at death's door. Now I have used four bottles of "5 Drops" and can do my work with ease. I am still taking it sometimes. If this is not good proof to ward getting suffering people to use "5 Drops," use this as you please. If any one doubts this, send them to my friends and neighbors. ELIZABETH C. FINN, 287 North Lyon St., Springfield, Mo. Sept. 12, 1900.

SWANSON'S "5 DROPS" is sold by us and agents. In some parts the druggists are our agents. If the remedy is not obtainable in your town, order of us direct. Large size bottle, 50 drops, \$1.00, sent prepaid by express or by mail, or for the next 30 days, to enable all who are suffering, to at least have an opportunity to try the most wonderful medicine of the age. We will send SAMPLE FREE upon receipt of 4c. to pay postage. Agents wanted in new territory. Write NOW.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 164 Lake St., Chicago.

Improved Ball-Bearing \$18 SEWING MACHINE will do as much work and as much variety of work as a \$25 machine. It is a ball-bearing machine, runs with no friction, and is the most perfect machine we have ever introduced to the public. We warrant it satisfactory to the buyer. It is a limited time, send our circular and we will send you a circular with attachments, on receipt of \$18, freight paid. Write today for our Circular.

PATTON'S Furniture Exposition Building, corner 10th and Mission Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

SEND NO MONEY

Until you have seen and tested our watch. We sell at Factory Price at One-Half and less than what you have to pay elsewhere. Our watches are fitted with the unequalled "Jewel" movement. Limited, or Jewel watches of all kinds. Write for our Circular.

WARRANTED 20 YEARS—extra 14 karat gold plate, good growth for a railroad engineer. Special Offer for the next 60 days: Send your address and we will send watch C. O. D. with privilege of full examination. Call in any expert and if found perfectly satisfactory and the last watch you ordered for such a price pay \$5.75 and express charges, otherwise not one cent. FREE \$2.00 credit for next 30 days. Write at once

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly eight hundred people.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

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PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

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